

# Nation's Worst Fire Tragedy: 242 Negroes Dead in Mississippi

## VICTIMS WHO BURNED TO DEATH WERE SACRIFICED TO JIM CROW OPPRESSION

By Ben Davis, Jr.

The tragedy in Natchez, Miss., in which more than 242 Negroes were needlessly burned to death, is the worst fire disaster in the history of the country.

It is expected that the toll will reach as high as 250. Among the dead are Negro physicians, lawyers, teachers and social workers, and many Negro youths in their teens.

But no one could get the impact of this shocking, unprecedented tragedy from the callous and indifferent way in which the newspapers handled it, particularly the "independent" Democratic New York Times, and the Republican Herald Tribune.

Could it be because the victims were "mere" disinherited Negroes?

These people were attending a dance in an old ramshackle fire-trap. Under the official Mississippi jim-crow system, decent safe halls were barred to them. One such building would have saved these lives. Instead, they were caught in the midst of a sudden fire and panic. There was only one exit—the windows were boarded up. They suffered horrible and agonizing deaths.

The callousness of the newspapers is matched only by the inhuman anti-Negro attitude of the Natchez police chief, J. P. Serio, who was apparently unmoved by the loss of human life. Serio hunted yesterday for other Negroes to victimize, more specifically, for Negroes upon whom to pin the blame for the fire.

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FOREIGN  
NEWS AND  
CABLES—Page 2

# Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

**Weather**  
Local—Cloudy and cool, increasing winds.  
Eastern New York—Generally fair; continued cool.  
New Jersey—Fair and continued cool.

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## Nazis Take Key Port North of Trondheim

British Do Not Dispute Claim; Bomb Air Bases in Denmark

(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
BERLIN, April 24 (UP).—German land and naval forces have captured the strategic straits of Steinkjer, the High Command reported today, thus establishing a formidable barrier in the path of Allied troops on the German-held Norwegian port of Trondheim.

The victory in a short battle was said to have given the Germans control of rail and highway connections between the British-held port of Narvik 30 miles to the north and Trondheim, 2 miles to the southwest.

A High Command communique claiming the capture of Steinkjer Straits did not say whether the port had been held by Allied or Norwegian troops. It said the Germans took 80 prisoners in the clash. The official news agency DNB amplified the communique, asserting that Steinkjer itself had fallen to the Germans.

**DRIVE NORTH**  
Elsewhere in the Norwegian campaign the Germans made the following claims:

Further extension of the widening area of German conquest from Trondheim, Bergen and Stavanger.

Capture of large quantities of war booty north of Lillehammer, apparently at the spearhead of the German drive north from Oslo.

Bombing by German warplanes of two more British destroyers, two transport ships and one merchant ship.

Steady advance of German troops on either shore of Lake Mjøse in the Hamar-Gjøvik region north of Oslo.

Extensive aerial bombing of interior railways and stations, including the destruction of an enemy transport train and the dispersing of a British column landing and marching into Norway.

While admitting that enemy land and naval forces in the region of Narvik had been strengthened, the Germans claimed no new attack had been launched there.

**BRITISH REPORT BATTLE, DO NOT CLAIM GAINS**  
LONDON, April 24 (UP).—Allied troops fought a "sharp" battle with attacking German forces on the important front north of Trondheim, a war office communique said today, and "succeeded in reestablishing the situation."

The war office communique referred to yesterday's statement that the Germans had counter-attacked the British near Steinkjer, 40 miles north of Trondheim which is re-

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## 5,000 Jam Giant 'Stop Dies' Rally

More than 5,000 persons filled the main hall at Manhattan Center to capacity in a giant "Stop Dies" rally last night called by the International Workers Order and supported by a score of organizations and prominent individuals.

This rally is one of hundreds being held throughout the country. The meeting was opened by Dave Green, secretary of the N.Y.C. central committee of the IWO, who introduced William Wiener, national president of the IWO, as chairman of the meeting. Speakers included B. F. McLaurin, national field organizer of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Howard Mackenzie, New York port chairman of the National Maritime Union; Pete Zablickas, Association of Lithuanian Workers; Max Be-

dacht, general secretary of the IWO and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union.

## They Honor Union Brother Killed in Wreck



The hearse bearing the body of Casper G. White, Pullman porter killed in the wreck of the Lake Shore Limited last Friday, as it moved slowly down Seventh Ave. yesterday. Flanking it are the honorary pallbearers in their trim blue porter's uniforms. White was a charter member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and was a member of its executive board for fourteen years.

—Daily Worker Photo

## Colonial Peoples in London Ask Ban on 'Gone With Wind'

LONDON, April 24 (UP).—Members of the Colored Peoples Association threatened today to picket the American moving picture "Gone With the Wind" because it is "insulting to the Negro community."

The Association, whose members include Indians, Egyptians and West Indians, asked the Home Office and the London County Council to prohibit the film.

"The film depicts Negroes as lazy and servile and content to be in slavery, which is absolutely wrong," an assistant secretary of the Association said. "If the film is not banned we'll march in procession—several hundred of us—and picket the three theaters showing it."

## Mexican CP Charges Dies, Hearst Plot Uprising

Manifesto Declares Reactionary Publisher's Ranch Vast Arms Storehouse; Almazan Heads Plotters in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, April 24 (UP).—The Communist Party of Mexico charged today that the Dies Committee, with the aid of publisher William Randolph Hearst, foreign oil companies and "other imperialists," was financing a counter-revolutionary plot in Mexico.

Its manifesto said that Hearst's "Hacienda de Baviera" in the state of Chihuahua served as a storehouse for a "vast" supply of munitions and airplane parts smuggled from the United States. It demanded expropriation of the Hearst properties.

The counter revolution, the manifesto said, was to be led by Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, right-wing candidate for President. The Dies Committee and the oil companies offered to loan Almazan \$100,000, the manifesto charged.

**REQUEST PLANNED**  
The manifesto was in reply to charges by Martin Dies.

"Reactionary crooks in the United States and Mexico and the mercenary Yankee press, seconded by anti-national newspapers in our own country, are planning a criminal plot against our country in order to cover and facilitate an armed uprising by Almazan and other counter-revolutionary groups trying to overthrow the Cardenas government, destroy the conquest of our revolution, liquidate our independence and

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## Lehman Cuts School Funds Anew, Has More for Police

ALBANY, April 24.—On the same day that Governor Lehman approved an increase in the personnel of the state police crime laboratory from 11 to 13 corporals, he vetoed the Peterson Bill which would have restored part of the two per cent state aid reduction to rural schools which did not receive their full quota of state aid on the grounds of "increased expenditures."

After a child has become a criminal because of inadequate schools

## Honor Pullman Porter Leader Killed in Wreck

Negro Unionists Hold Funeral; Thousands Line Streets

By Lawrence Emery

Casper G. White, a charter member and for fourteen consecutive years a member of the executive board of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, died in the course of his duty last Friday when the Lake Shore Limited of the New York Central failed to take a turn near Little Falls and crashed into a twisted wreck.

Yesterday his union and hundreds of his friends paid their last tributes to him and mourned the loss of a leader who had won and held the respect of all who ever knew him.

Nearly two hundred members of the Brotherhood, in their trim blue uniforms and white gloves, assembled yesterday at noon at the Veal Undertaking Parlor on Seventh Ave. and 139th St. and formed an

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## Report Board Restores Sewer Cleaners' Cuts

No Official Statement Issued; Teachers Picket City Hall

Approximately 350 sewer cleaners, whose wages were slashed in Mayor LaGuardia's 1940-1941 executive budget, had the reductions restored by the Board of Estimate, it was learned yesterday after the Board concluded an all-day executive budget session.

There was no official announcement concerning changes in the Mayor's budget voted by the Board, but it was authoritatively reported that aside from the sewer workers' victory there were no major increases for social services adopted in the Board's closed session.

Restoration of the sewer cleaners' pay cuts was seen as a victory for the Federation of Municipal Employees, an organization which led a stiff fight against the cuts at the recent budget hearings.

**SHOWS CONDITIONS**

Henry Feinstein, a city employee and president of the organization, came to the Board of Estimate hearing with a movie projector and presented a film showing horrible conditions under which the sewer men, whose base pay was cut, had to work.

In the Mayor's proposed budget the sewer cleaners' salaries were cut from \$1,600 to \$1,500, with an additional \$1 for every eight hours spent underground in the sewers.

The sewer cleaners protested that

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## Trial Told of Liggett Deal With Liquor Interests

CIO Union Official Describes Attempt to Coerce Gov. Olson

By Edward McSorley

Walter Liggett's attempt to raise money from a Minnesota liquor dealer under the threat of "exposing" him and his unsuccessful move to get "state business" for his paper from Governor Floyd B. Olson were revealed yesterday at the trial of C. A. Hathaway, Editor of the Daily Worker.

The attempt to force Olson into giving Minnesota state printing for his Midwest American was disclosed by Frank Ellis, CIO Packinghouse, Union official.

The facts on the attempted coercion of the liquor dealer were stated in a deposition by Myer Schulberg, taken at the request of the defense by Minnesota law school authorities.

Criminal libel charges on which Hathaway is being tried were brought by Mrs. Edith Liggett on the basis of an article published in the Daily Worker more than four years ago. The case is being heard before Judge John J. Freschi and a blue ribbon jury in Part 8, General Sessions, Franklin and Center Sts.

The Daily Worker article referred to the fact that Liggett attempted to get "loans" from liquor interests under the threat of exposing them.

Earlier in the session yesterday Judge Freschi denied a defense motion for dismissal made by Edward Kunz, Hathaway's attorney, when Assistant District Attorney Herman Stiehman rested his case.

**UNIONIST TESTIFIES**

Mr. Kunz made his motion on the grounds that the prosecution had failed to make out a case of criminal libel against Hathaway according to the statute, 1340 of the penal code, which refers to "a malicious publication."

The defense attorney argued that the prosecution had not established malice on the part of the defendant by the evidence and that there was not enough evidence to convict beyond a reasonable doubt.

In denying the motion for dismissal Judge Freschi stated that questions such as to whether Mrs. Liggett had been injured by the Daily Worker article and as to whether or not there had been malice on the part of the paper and its editor in publishing the article were for the jury to decide.

He warned the jurors, however, that his denial of the motion was not to be interpreted as meaning that the court had "any opinion of the guilt or innocence of the defendant."

The day's most important witness was Frank Ellis, president of the

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## F.D.R. DONS 'LIBERAL' MASK TO HIDE WAR SCHEMES

By Louis F. Budenz

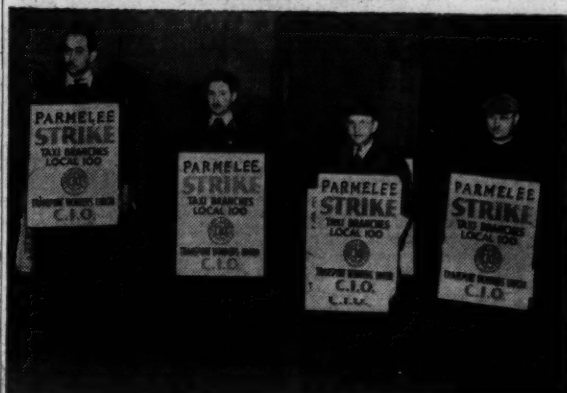
Down in Warm Springs, Ga., last Friday, President Roosevelt sought to don the mask which he had completely thrown off one mid-February day in the rain.

The "liberal" utterance to "My Friends of the Young Democratic Clubs" had a different tang and tone than the insults hurled by the President at the American Youth Congress from the White House steps.

The new tone in the radio address of April 20 reflects the concern felt by Franklin D. Roosevelt at the wide distrust among the people at his war-hunger schemes. It also reveals the alarm of the White House at the inroads made by the Republican demagogues, in taking advantage of this distrust for their own factional ends.

## 6,000 Taxi Men Strike Against Miserable Pay And Working Conditions

'For the Wife and Kiddies . . .'



Above, Four of the TWU taxi division pickets in front of the Parmelee fleet garage at 23rd St. and Marginal St., Manhattan. Approximately 6,000 drivers and maintenance workers struck at 2 P.M. yesterday following weeks of refusal to sign a contract by the city's two biggest fleets—the Parmelee and Terminal systems. —Daily Worker Photo

## Guarantee 5c Fare, Communists Demand

Amter Charges Plot Afoot to Jump Subway Rate to 7 Cents to Pay Millions to Bankers—Suggests People Vote on Question

Asserting that a move is afoot to increase the subway fare under transit unification agreements to 7 cents in order to pay millions of dollars in interest to bankers, Israel Amter, Communist Party state chairman, submitted to Mayor LaGuardia, the Board of Estimate and the City Council yesterday a legislative plan to maintain the 5-cent fare rate after the city takes over operation of the lines.

The plan, set forth in a letter, asks the Board of Estimate to assure that any operating plan proposed by the Board of Transportation should include a clause designating that: "The fare shall not be more than 5 cents."

Amter further proposed that the City Council adopt a local law amending the Administrative Code to place any proposals for increased subway fare before the voters in a referendum.

A copy of the proposed local law was submitted to the Mayor, members of the Board of Estimate and the City Council.

**WHERE BLAME RESTS**  
In his letter, Amter assailed the proposal of the Citizens Budget Commission to increase the fare stating:

"The original sin of turning

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## Walkout Comes as Owners Balk at Contract With Transport Union

2 FLEETS TIED UP

Union Leader Tells of Conditions in Terminal, Parmelee Systems

By John Meldon

Goaded beyond endurance by steadily worsening working conditions and a stubborn refusal of the Parmelee and Terminal taxi fleets to sign a contract, 6,000 hackmen, estimated at 95 per cent of both fleets, walked out on strike at 2 P. M. yesterday under leadership of the CIO Transport Workers Union.

The break came following weeks of attempts by the union to negotiate a contract which would guarantee an increase in the basic commission wage, now pegged at 42 and a half per cent; job security with impartial arbitration of discharges and other grievances; vacations with pay; a ten per cent increase for maintenance employees; assumption by the companies of death insurance policies for employees, and a closed shop.

Warren G. Horie, leader of the taxicab division of the TWU, summed up the hackmen's grievances a few moments after the walkout was officially called by the union.

**UNIONIST'S STATEMENT**

"By authority vested in the executive board by the taxicab drivers in this city," he said, "the Transport Workers Union at 2 o'clock declared a walkout of all employees of the Parmelee and Terminal System, Inc.

"The wages and other working conditions of taxicabs in this city have been of the most vicious nature for years. The employers in the industry, particularly the Parmelee and Terminal management are guilty of the meanest type of exploitation, having deliberately broken many promises to adopt and enforce remedial measures in this chaotic industry.

"Taxicab employees," the union leader continued, "have been the victims of a cut-throat competition by employers which long ago either was outlawed or dropped by decent business.

"Both these companies," he said, "have been guilty of flagrant violation of agreements, both written and oral, reached between them and the union during the past three years.

"The taxi drivers are now determined to clean up the mess in the industry and get for themselves a little better break in wages and some decent working conditions. The taxi drivers will stay in this fight until these aims are achieved."

**WALKOUT SOLID**

The call to walk off the job was carried through quickly and with smooth dispatch by the union, once it was seen that the two biggest fleets in the city were determined to hold out and refuse to negotiate new contracts. At 2 P.M., special couriers appeared at all 15 garages of Parmelee and Terminal in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, were incoming day workers, bringing their cars in for the day, and night men ready to go out, received printed handbills calling the strike.

A check-up of several big garages on the West Side a half hour after the walkout was called re-

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## Cardenas Opens Inter-American Indian Congress

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
PATZCUARO, Michoacan State, Mexico, April 24.—The First Inter-American Indian Congress in which 20 republics of America participated has just been held here with Lazaro Cardenas, President of the Republic of Mexico, making the keynote speech, which marked a new stage in the presentation of the Indian problem in this hemisphere.

He deplored the miserable conditions of the Indians throughout the Continent and demanded for the Indian recognition "of his rights as a man, as a citizen and as a worker," because, he said, "he is a member of active communities and as an individual of a social class he participates in the collective task of production."

"The holding of this First Inter-American Indian Congress shows that the problem of the native races of this continent has outgrown the limits of national preoccupation and has been raised now among the fundamental questions which merit the calling of representative assemblies of the Indian masses," President Cardenas, who is part Indian himself, declared.

**PROGRESSIVE SOLUTION**  
Attacking the thesis of "incorporating the Indian into civilization," the President declared that this phrase "still has remnants of the old systems which try to obscure the factual inequality, because this 'incorporation' is generally understood to mean de-Indianization and alienation, to finish with primitive culture, to uproot the regional dialects, the traditions, costumes and the native arts and even the profound sentiments of the men who cling to his soil. On the other hand, certainly there is nobody who wants to bring about a resurrection of pre-Cortes Indian systems or their stagnation, which is incompatible with the currents of present life."

"What must be brought about is the incorporation of the universal culture of the Indian, the full development of all the potentialities and faculties of the race, an improvement of his living conditions, adding to his resources of subsistence and work all the elements of technique of the universal sciences and arts, but never disregarding his racial personality and respect for his conscience and his entity."

Mexico's president spoke with a frankness that must have been embarrassing to most of the representatives of the South and North American republics, to their ministers and ambassadors present, and especially to the U. S. delegation among whom were Senator Thomas of Oklahoma and Assistant Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman. Cardenas declared:

"The program of Indian emancipation is in its essence that of the

emancipation of the proletariat of whatever country without forgetting, however, the special conditions of their climate, their background and their throbbing and real necessities."

"To improve the situation of the Indian masses, a campaign must be outlined which must be put into practice by a series of generations together with the governments which are ready to work for a common aim."

"The Indian and the Mestizo constitute a very important group in the production of wealth and at the same time they are determining factors in the movements of emancipation and in the struggle for liberty."

"We recall the decisive part played by illustrious and genuine representatives of the aboriginal and half-breed races in the achievement of independence of the colony and its foundation as a republic."

He considered attention to the Indian problem one of Mexico's primary exigencies and spoke of the need to intensify the various tasks now being developed by the government. Among these he mentioned "the restitution of Indian lands, woods and waters, the extension of credits and machinery for cultivation, irrigation works, struggle against endemic diseases and general improvement of health conditions, the combating of vices, development of sports and physical culture, educational activities extended to a crusade against illiteracy, cultural missions, etc."

"While there continue to exist great human contingents who are dispossessed of their best lands and who work like beasts or like machines, it cannot be considered that equality and justice rule in America."

"The opening of the Congress took place in the presence of the larger part of President Cardenas' cabinet, many governors, senators and deputies and such outstanding persons of Mexican affairs as General Heriberto Jara."

"The importance of the Congress was evidenced by the presence of James W. Ford, Communist and executive member of the U. S. National Negro Congress, who for the last four months has closely studied the Indian problem in Mexico. The Mexican Communist Party has sent Rafael Carrillo, member of its Secretariat, as observer to the Congress."

## Trial of Vet's Leaders Resumes Tomorrow

The trials of Milton Wolff, national commander, Gerald Cook, secretary, and Fred Keller, Jr., New York Post Commander of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and 34 other pickets, arrested at the French Consulate for protesting the decree sending Spanish refugees back to Franco and death, will resume tomorrow in the Seventh District Magistrate's Court, 54th St. and Eighth Ave.

Seventeen pickets have already been convicted and sent to jail for sentences of twenty to thirty days. Among those now serving time is Lou Ornitz, who for over a year was a prisoner of Franco in a Spanish concentration camp.

Although Wolff was tried on Monday, Magistrate Harry F. Andrews reserved decision on his case until tomorrow to file defense attorneys time to file briefs on the law.

Wolff, Cook and Keller, who recently testified at the Dies Com-

mittee, are being singled out as the scapegoats of LaGuardia's order. In the course of the preceding trials, Herman J. McCarthy, high-powered assistant of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, has repeatedly threatened heavy sentences for the three leaders of the veterans.

The summations by the defense and the district attorney in the case of Wolff will take place at ten o'clock tomorrow morning. The trials of Keller and Cook will then follow. A large attendance of veterans and their friends has marked the previous trials.

## Germans Win Key Point Near Trondheim

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garded as the "key to Norway." It said:

"In the Trondheim area the counter-attack which was referred to in yesterday's communique was delivered by a considerable number of German troops landed from ships within the Trondheim fjord. After some sharp fighting our troops succeeded in reestablishing the situation. There is nothing else to report in regard to operations elsewhere."

**FRENCH CLAIM FLIGHTS ACROSS GERMANY TO PRAGUE**

PARIS, April 24 (UP).—Allied scouting flights entirely across Germany and to Prague were reported tonight in the French war communique.

## Report Board Restores Sewer Cleaners' Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

under the best conditions, with the workers employed underground for the maximum period their bodies could stand, the Mayor's plan would affect at least an \$80 wage cut on each worker.

It was not revealed what action the Board took on major budget cuts effected by the Mayor in education and other social services.

Borough President George U. Harvey, on leaving the meeting, said no substantial changes were made by the Board from the Mayor's original proposals.

While the meeting was in session a group of members of the Teachers Union, Local 5, A. F. of L., marched up and down in front of City Hall protesting cuts made by the Mayor which they said would eliminate teachers from the city service.

The committee of the whole of the Board of Estimate is scheduled to meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock. It was announced that if the budget, as prepared yesterday by the Board, has returned from the printer an open meeting of the Board will be held late in the day at which the final vote on the changes will be taken.

Meanwhile, the Teachers Union announced it would continue to lead a united fight against budget slashes. The union has called a meeting for Friday night at which doctors, dentists and sewer workers will set forth their position against cuts in social services.

## Mexican C.P. Cites Hearst, Dies in Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

transform Mexico City into a colony of Yankee imperialism," the manifesto said.

It charged that Dies had subsidized rightist Mexican newspapers and that the Mexican Department of Interior was wasting its time investigating Communists when it should be investigating Dies.

Dies aided Anglo-American-French imperialists for the purpose of drawing the United States into war against the Soviet Union and all of Latin America, the manifesto said, adding that Dies' agents in Mexico include the muralist, Diego Rivera, a "traitor to Mexico."

The manifesto denied that Communists were planning an uprising. It was signed by Dionisio Encina, General Secretary of the Party.

## Fighting Continues in North



The straits at Stenckjer, just north of Trondheim (3), were reported taken by German forces in Norway yesterday. British and Norwegian forces were said to have been halted and then thrown back at Stenckjer in a drive south. The importance of the Trondheim area is shown on map; it is key to communication between north and south Norway.

## Guarantee 5-Cent Fare, C. P. Insists

(Continued from Page 1)

over to private operators, under the infamous dual contracts, transit facilities built by the taxpayers' money, has now been supplemented by the turning over of more than \$325,000,000 of the taxpayers' money to these same operators.

"Under the dual contracts, the private operators collected millions of dollars from transit revenues, while the city received no return on its investment. Under the unification agreements, the operators are given millions of dollars of interest, which the taxpayer once more is being asked to underwrite through a 7 cent fare."

"The responsibility for this sell-out lies squarely upon both old political parties and upon the Mayor. The common objective is to milk the city in behalf of the bankers and to destroy the 5 cent fare."

Amter charged that M. Maldin Fertig, Democratic delegate and the Mayor's transit representative to the 1938 Constitutional convention, led the fight to keep the 5 cent fare protective clause out of the transit legislation.

### OPENING WEDGE

The convention, he pointed out, had a Republican majority.

Meanwhile, Amter charged, the Mayor laid the groundwork for scrapping the 5 cent fare for providing for "a double fare" on the World's Fair shuttle of the Independent Subway System and also on the contemplated Bronx-Westchester shuttle.

Legislation passed by the Republican-controlled State Legislature this year gives the Board of Estimate power to increase the fare on all city lines after June 1, he pointed out.

"The people of the city are opposed to an increased fare," Amter said. "The fear of the politicians to include a referendum provision is a clear indication of this."

He asserted that the only ones

who would benefit by the fare increase would be the bankers.

"The people will pay a 2 cent sales tax on a nickel ride in order that taxation may be kept down on the peak profits of the bank, utility and large real estate interests of our city and state," Amter explained. "An increased fare is at least a \$12-a-year sales tax upon those least able to pay."

The proposed local law submitted by Amter would amend the Administrative Code to read: "If the Board of Transportation of the City of New York or any other agency shall undertake to engage in public or municipal operation of the city-owned transit facilities, the rate of fare shall not be more than 5 cents."

The proposed law included a clause making necessary a referendum to bring about any increase in fare.

"Any plan or proposal to increase the rate of fare," the proposed local law says, "shall be submitted by the Board of Estimate as a proposition to a referendum vote of the qualified electors of the city."

The proposed law further provided for deficiencies in operation by empowering the Board of Estimate to "use money raised by taxation or to authorize the issuance of temporary certificates of indebtedness or corporate stock notes to replace and exchange such temporary obligations."

## Plan for Next 'A E F' Ready

The United States Army has worked out in detail with railway companies M-Day plans to move a second American Expeditionary Force through New York harbor in event of war, it was learned yesterday from a report in The New York Times. The report said:

The railroads, working in conjunction with the United States Army, have made plans whereby large bodies of soldiers could be moved through this port without congesting it in the event that an American expeditionary force

## 6,000 Taxi Men Strike 2 City Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

vealed that cabs were tied up on the company lots by the hundreds. Out of 250 taxis operating from the Parmelee garage, known as Unit 3 and 5, at Ninth Avenue, between 16th and 17th streets, only two passed through the picket line.

At Unit 9, of the Parmelee fleet, at Eleventh Ave. and 34th St., organizers found that only one cab out of the 125 operating from there had passed the pickets.

Scouts for the TWU, in checking throughout the city, said that by 6 P.M. the Parmelee fleet had only 24 cabs on the streets out of a total of 2,100 cabs, employing 4,400 drivers.

A similar check-up on the garages of the Terminal fleet brought substantially the same report from union headquarters. The Terminal fleet operates approximately 8,000 cabs and employs 15,000 men.

The walkout had hardly gotten under way when the first indication of police heavy-handedness occurred and brought an immediate protest from Mr. Horie to Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine.

Police, hurriedly rushed out on strike duty, began chasing pickets from the front of a Terminal garage located at 550 W. 56th St. Horie, in his protest, wrote to the Police Commissioner, called the police action "a violation of constitutional civil rights as recently reaffirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court."

"We urge that you immediately investigate, and protect the rights of workers to picket."

Full force of the walkout was expected to be felt by the two major fleets at around 6 P.M. last night when a city-wide network of pickets reached every hack stand and heavy traffic center in the city.

### WOMEN TO AID

Included in the latter were the Grand Central Terminal, the Pennsylvania station and the Waldorf Hotel. The Terminal fleet has concessions at the two big railroad terminals and the Waldorf Hotel. Later in the evening, it was expected that the pickets would keep an eye on the midtown theatrical section during "showbreak."

Union spokesmen announced that plans had been completed for setting up soup kitchens in the three city boroughs to keep the strikers supplied with hot coffee and meals. Members of the Women's Auxiliary of the TWU were organizing the soup kitchen activity.

Several thousand strikers throughout the day reported to Transport Hall, headquarters of the TWU at 153 W. 64th St. were they registered for picket duty and were given assignments throughout the city.

The last walkout called by the TWU occurred in 1937 and wound up in a labor board poll in which the TWU won collective bargaining rights in the two fleets now on strike, an in several of the city's smaller fleets.

It was reported last night that the State Labor Relations Board was meeting on the taxi walkout, and had conferred with heads of the two fleets involved. No official statement was forthcoming on the labor board's activities.

should be sent abroad.

This was revealed inadvertently yesterday [Tuesday] by George C. Randall in his testimony at the reopening of the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in the New Jersey lightering case at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. Mr. Randall is manager of port traffic and chairman of the general committee of the operating and transportation division of the Association of American Railroads.

Mr. Randall refused to amplify

## Dies Launches Direct Attack On Entire C.I.O.

(Continued from Page 1)

up a "board of inquiry" to expell all Communists from membership. "The CIO is doing a real injustice to laboring people by its failure to clean out the Communists," Dies said. "It has done more harm to the cause of labor by its failure to act on this problem than anything else could possibly do."

Then, making a threat of reprisals if the CIO does not execute his orders, Dies said:

"Labor must take the initiative. The American people are not going to stand for any pussyfooting on this issue. They want to know that labor is not hobnobbing with the Communists—is not playing the Communist game."

Thus the Dies Committee strategy has been completely clarified in the last few days. Starting with a war-mongering attack on the Communist Party, Dies has now extended his scope to include the labor movement on the ground that it menaces "national defense."

At today's hearing he continued the parade of stool-pigeon witnesses expelled from trade unions for espionage on behalf of anti-labor corporations.

Star witness was Fred Howe, who was thrown out of the American Communications Association last year as part of the King-Carriquiry group of Maritime Industry spies and stooges. Behind this sudden interest in the A. C. A. is believed to be the fact that the union is opening negotiations with the Radio Corporation of America shortly.

Howe babbled freely, with committee assistance, about alleged "espionage" and communication with foreign powers by Communists who are members of the A. C. A.

One of his vilest charges was that a Communist was radio operator on the Sea Cloud, yacht of Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Davies. He said that the name of the operator was "Mr. Stano."

Howe couldn't remember the first name.

Late in the day Rep. Joseph Casey wanted to know why Howe said that Stano was a Communist.

Howe beat around the bush and finally blurted out that Stano "was very much opposed to me" in Local 2 of the A. C. A., of which Howe had been secretary.

Dies added that he, too, thought that all those who refused to join so-called anti-Communist groups in unions, usually directly inspired by corporations, could be considered as Communists.

"We can't get hold of their Party books or records," Dies said. "So the only way we can find out if they are Communists is by their tactics and activities within the union with reference to the whole Party line."

### PREPARE MASS 'PURGE'

With these statements, committee members obviously laid the groundwork for demanding the expulsion from all unions not only of Communists but of all those who refuse to accept reactionary, company union policies prescribed by the Dies Committee.

Evidence of "sabotage" or "espionage" by union members was the

highly speculative and imaginative character which is customary at Dies committee hearings.

"There is no reason why they wouldn't send messages to the enemy in time of war and give the position of our submarines and convoys," Howe said in reference to A.C.A. members who work as radio operators aboard ship.

Howe and Dies agreed that "orders from Moscow" in regard to the Soviet-German Pact must have been sent to a member of the A.C.A. aboard ship who transmitted them to the Communist Party.

The "proof" for this fantasy was that Dies had not been able to discover cables with such "orders" at regular cable offices.

"It would be very difficult to prove this," Howe added hastily after expounding the theory that messages had been sent by A.C.A. members.

Dies wanted to know how members of the A.C.A. and of the National Maritime Union could "carry out the policy of Moscow in stopping arms shipments to the Allies."

"They could stop it on American vessels on the East Coast if they wanted to by calling a strike," Howe said.

This was a little difficult for Rep. John J. Dempsey, D., of New Mexico to follow, and he asked if arms shipments to belligerents were not prohibited by the Neutrality Act.

Howe fumbled a little with that one, and finally said that "some ships stop at Marseilles and the State Department doesn't object."

Towards the end of the hearing, committee investigator J. B. Matthews tried to throw in a new "espionage" wrinkle and asked if Howe had "heard that the Communist Party has short wave receiving sets up and down the East Coast."

"Well, I've heard about it," Howe said.

Rep. Casey asked if he knew about this from his own knowledge, and Howe admitted that he didn't.

Every time Howe was asked in the mildest way to corroborate any of his statements he began to fumble and back down. Unfortunately questions of this sort were very few and far between.

For the most part Howe was permitted to babble on undisturbed. Howe is now engaged as an organizer for an A. F. of L. union.

### RATHBONE EXPOSES HOWE AS STOOL PIGEON

In New York yesterday Mergyn Rathbone, A.C.A. president denounced the Dies Committee stooge in the following statement:

"Fred M. Howe, who testified before the Dies Committee today, was expelled from the American Communications Association, CIO, almost one year ago by vote of the very members he now purports to represent, after having been tried and found guilty by an elected trial committee of his own local members of violating the Constitution of the A.C.A. and being an agent of the employers. His trial took place May 3rd and 4th, 1939."

"His hysterical charges against the A.C.A. surprise no one acquainted with the infamous role he has played and is playing in the trade union movement. Howe's testimony consists of the lies and slander so dear to the hearts of employers intent on disrupting and splitting trade unions which have been outstandingly successful in winning higher wages and improved working conditions for their members."

"The American Communications Association is not a Communist-controlled organization. It is a democratic trade union of, by and for communications workers. Its officials are chosen by the membership through direct nominations and secret ballot. Its policies and program are formulated by that membership."

# JOHNNY GOT HIS GUN

By Dalton Trumbo

### CHAPTER XIX

When he made out the question when he was sure he had translated it right he grew very quiet for a moment. It was like sitting in a silent room waiting for someone very important someone for whom you have been waiting a long while and then suddenly hearing a knock on the door. For just a minute you hesitate wondering who it might be and what does he want and why did he come. For just a second you're scared because although you've waited for years you really never expected the knock. Then you get up and go over and open the door just a little at first to prepare yourself for the shock of disappointment at discovering it isn't the person you've been waiting. But when you find that the visitor you've been praying for has arrived you're so relieved and surprised you don't know exactly what to say or how to begin it.

What did he want?

It was as if someone who longed for the sea and a ship were suddenly given his ship and then asked where he wanted to go. He hadn't ever really expected the ship so he had spent all his time wishing for it and no time figuring out what to do with it after he got it. He was the same way. He had never really expected to break through it had been so long and he'd had such trouble trying to make them understand. The whole thing had been just an idea it had been something to hope for and work for and the more difficult it got the more important it became until in the end it was driving him almost crazy. But up to an hour ago he had never imagined himself in the position of actually breaking through. Now he had accomplished it. The thing was done and they were asking him what he wanted. And even though all that was left of his life seemed to depend on answering them he couldn't organize his thoughts enough to make sense to himself much less to anyone else.

Then he thought about it in another way. Maybe it wasn't so much a question of what he wanted as what they could give him. That was it. And what could they give him? He began to re-sent the question itself and the way they asked it and the ignorance that lay behind it. Who did they think they were and what did they think he wanted that they could give him? Did they think he would ask for an ice cream cone? Did they think he would ask for a good book and an open fire and a cat purring? Did they think he would ask to go to a movie and after that to a soda parlor for a nice cold drink of lemonade? Did they think he would ask for dancing lessons or a pair of binoculars or a course in piano lessons how surprised your friends will be?

Maybe they thought he wanted a new suit or a silk shirt. Maybe they expected him to complain that the bed was a little hard and please bring me a glass of water. Maybe they thought he would ask for a change of diet.

### SYNOPSIS

Joe Bonham, after almost five years in the agony of utter isolation from the outside world, finally cracked through to his new nurse. She understood what he meant. He throbbed with elation as he felt her run out of the room with the news. He pictured her racing excitedly through the corridors trumpeting in great victory. He pictures the doctors coming to see him. They would shake their heads in disbelief. Finally several people came into the room, he could tell by the vibrations of their footsteps. Now he would know. Did she really understand. A man. He started tapping on Joe's forehead. He spelled it out—"What do you want?" What did he want?

The coffee you've been pouring into my tube lately needs a little more sugar it tastes bitter to my intestines so add half a teaspoonful of sugar and stir it well please. The hash is too wet and it needs some seasoning. I think I would like some fudge. Next time you shove grub through that tube stick in a piece of fudge not sugary not too strong of chocolate but smooth and a little warm I've been waiting all these years and tapping all these months because I love fudge so much. They should know what he

wanted the silly bastards and they should know they couldn't give it to him. He wanted the things they took for granted the things nobody could ever give him. He wanted eyes to see with. Two eyes to see sunlight and moonlight and blue mountains and tall trees and little ants and houses that people live in and flowers opening in the morning and snow on the ground and streams running and trains coming and going and people walking and a puppy dog playing with an old shoe worrying it and growing at it

and backing away from it and frowning and wiggling its bottom and taking the shoe very seriously. He wanted a nose so that he could smell rain and burning wood and cooking food and the faint perfume that stays in the air after a girl has passed by. He wanted a mouth so he could eat and talk and laugh and taste and kiss. He wanted arms and legs so he could work and walk and be like a man like a living thing.

What did he want what was there for him to want what was left that anybody could give him?

It came over him rushing and howling like a torrent of water from behind a dam that has broken. He wanted to get out. He could feel his heart speed up and his flesh tighten at the thought. He wanted to get out. He wanted to get out so that he could feel the taste of fresh air against his skin and imagine even though he couldn't smell that it came from the sea or the mountains or the cities or the farmlands. He wanted to get out so

that he could feel people around him. It didn't matter that he couldn't see them or hear them or talk with them. If he were out he would know that at least he was among them that he was not shut up in a room away from them. It wasn't right that a man should be shut up in a room. It wasn't right that he should be a prisoner forever. A man needed to be among other men. Every living thing needed to be among its own kind. He was a man a part of mankind and he wanted to be taken out so that he could sense other men around him.

Let me out he thought that's all I want. I've been lying here for years in a room in a bed in a little covering of skin. Now I want out. I've got to get out. You can't keep a man here like this. He's got to be doing something in order to be sure he's still alive. I'm like a prisoner here and you've got no right to keep me because I've done no wrong. One room one bed like in a jail like in an asylum like in a grave with six feet of earth above. You don't realize how a man can stand only

so much of this without going crazy. I'm suffocating and I can't suffocate any longer I can't stand it. If I had arms I could move I could push I could widen the walls I could throw back the covers I could get into a bigger place. If I had a voice I could yell and holler for help I could talk to myself and be some company to myself. If I had legs I could run I could get away I could come out into the open where there is air where there is room where I'm not in a hole and smothering. But I haven't got any of these things so you must help me. You must help me quick because inside I'm going crazy I'm going insane I'm suffering like you'll never know. Inside me I scream and howl and push and fight for room for air for escape from the smothering. So let me out where I can feel air and sense people. Please let me out so I can have room to breathe in. Let me out of here and take me back into the world.

(To be continued tomorrow)



## SEAMEN TO MARCH MAY DAY FOR RIGHT TO VOTE

## Cleveland Rally To Hear Weinstone

## Mother Bloor to Appear at Auto City Meeting at Mayfair Ballroom

Five hundred life belts in the May Day contingent of the National Maritime Union will bring the demands of 50,000 seamen for peace, jobs and civil rights to the people of New York next Wednesday, the United May Day Committee announced yesterday.

With a mass turnout for the demonstration expected, the seamen are going to launch a real fight to end the discriminatory residence requirements which disfranchise five-sixths of them. A sixty-foot life boat on wheels, painted with the union's slogans, will head their section of the parade.

In addition, 50 life belts in the anti-war section of the demonstration will represent the NMU, which has been among the leading unions in the struggle against entangling America in the present European war. The seamen will also demand that the benefits of unemployment insurance be extended to them.

## ONDA TO SPEAK ON DIES AT RALLY

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, April 24.—Andrew Onda, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuyahoga County, who appeared yesterday before the Dies Committee in Washington, will expose that group's anti-labor conspiracy at this city's May Day meeting next Wednesday evening.

As a result of Onda's summons to appear before the committee, a wide movement of Cleveland's workers and other progressives has rallied around the popular Communist leader. Especially in Ward 30, where he polled a heavy vote in the last election larger in proportion than Dies received, has the movement grown to great dimensions. A Citizens' Committee to support Andrew Onda has been formed, enlisting the backing of even old-line Republican and Democratic officials against this persecution.

The meeting on May Day will also be addressed by William Weinstone, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. Weinstone will speak on the recent events in Europe, dwelling especially on the recent speech of V. M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

## MOTHER BLOOR AT DETROIT

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 24.—"Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor, famed woman labor leader and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, will speak at this city's May Day rally next Wednesday.

A broad provisional committee consisting of fraternal and neighborhood groups has been formed to organize the demonstration. A special May Day manifesto is being issued telling of the American origin of May Day.

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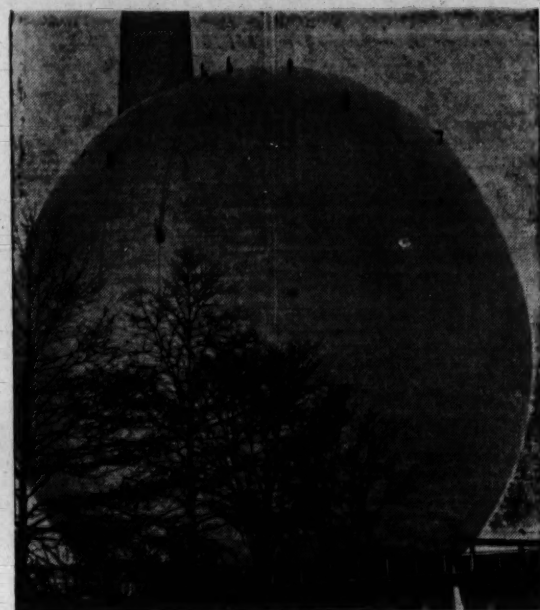
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NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR PREPARES FOR 1940 OPENING: Painters are lowered over the sides of the Perisphere to give it a new coat.

## 3,000 Warehousemen Back Marcantonio Bill

Three thousand workers in the metropolitan wholesale and warehouse industry signed petitions demanding that New York Congressmen block the administration's proposals to cut WPA and other social service, and instead vote for passage of Marcantonio's "American Standard" Work and Assistance Act Bill (HR 8615), which provides for 3,000,000 jobs.

It was sponsored by the Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65 of the CIO.

The petitions under which the 3,000 names were signed appeal to the members of Congress:

"We of the wholesale and warehouse industry are looking to you to support the CIO program with respect to housing and health, and for at least 3,000,000 WPA jobs as minimum measures to satisfy the hunger and desire to work of the unemployed, and protect the welfare of the people generally."

LETTER TO WAGNER

The letter to Senator Wagner, accompanying the petitions follows:

Honorable Sir: Enclosed are petitions signed by 3,000 workers in the wholesale and warehouse industry in New York City condemning the proposed cuts on WPA, CCC, NYA, and other social agencies in the National Budget.

With unemployment still the nation's No. 1 problem, we are unable to support this program which can only worsen the present.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH SHERBELL, Dispatcher, United Wholesale and Warehouse Employees, Local 65.

Witness Describes Liggett Deals

(Continued from Page 1)

Packinghouse Workers Industrial Union of Austin, Minnesota, who had been a friend of Liggett's and also had been friendly with the then Governor of Minnesota Floyd B. Olson.

Ellis, the first witness called by the defense, testified that when Liggett broke with Governor Olson it was not, as Mrs. Liggett has testified, on the basis that Liggett considered that the governor was not carrying out the policies of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The reason for the break as described by the CIO organizer was because Olson refused to give state "printing or advertising" to Liggett

for this paper, the Midwest American.

Ellis testified that he met Liggett in late 1933 or early 1934 when he was interested in starting a newspaper in Austin for the union. The meeting took place in the rooms of Congressman Shoemaker, he said.

Liggett said he knew people who might be interested in the paper to express the joint aims of the union, which then called the Independent Workers Union, and the Farmer-Labor Party.

After some conversation about it, Ellis said, Liggett declared that he would "take it up with the Skipper." (This was the name by which Gov. Olson was known to his intimates.)

The paper was subsequently established as the Austin American with Liggett in the post of editor and Mrs. Liggett as one of the stockholders.

Ellis testified that he was not a member of the Communist Party not in any way affiliated with it. He said that he had no connections with the Daily Worker.

In August of 1934, he testified, he met Liggett in the waiting room of Governor Olson's office and they went in to see Olson together. Asked when he met Olson first he said that it was during the strike at the Hormel packing plant in Austin. The strike was settled through the mediation of Olson.

The witness said he was calling on Olson in order to have one Q. J. Fosso removed as editor of the Austin paper. Liggett was not connected with the errand, he said.

Describing what transpired in the governor's office under the questioning of Mr. Kuntz the witness said: "Walter Liggett said he would be brief about his business. I said that there was no secret about mine. Liggett said that he had been losing business with his paper (The Mid-West American) in Rochester. He reminded the Governor that he had supported him in the past election.

"He said that he had supported the Farmer-Labor Party and that he would like some of the state business if Olson could get it for him. Olson said he had given all he could afford. Liggett said that some of the state business was being sent to a paper in Wisconsin.

## Flood Drives 500 Families From Homes on Cincinnati Riverfront

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 24 (UP).—Five hundred Cincinnati waterfront families moved out of their homes today as the flooded Ohio River crept within a few inches of its predicted 60-foot crest.

The river stage was 59.7 feet and the rise was one-twentieth of a foot an hour. Flood stage here is 52 feet.

W. B. Schlomer, acting United States meteorologist here, said the river would remain at 60 feet for 24 hours and then recede slowly.

About 150 families at California, Ky., were supplied water by means of tank trucks and boats after the flood polluted wells.

Thirty-one blocks were inundated at Newport, Ky. Seven hundred families moved out.

## Akron Council Flays Police In Walkout

## Unionists Pack Meeting; Police Warned to Cease "Illegal" Activities

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, April 24.—City police were charged with attempting to "instigate a riot" at the strike-bound General Tire and Rubber Company, here, in a resolution passed yesterday by City Council by a vote of 12 to 1, calling on Mayor Lee D. Schroy to instruct the police to cease their "illegal" acts and to "prevent riots instead of creating them."

A packed Council chamber of incensed members of local organized labor, with the crowd overflowing into the corridors, forced a public hearing on the resolution. Spokesmen of the Akron Industrial Union Council, CIO, at the open hearing, condemned the use of excessive numbers of police, the brandishing of tear gas bombs and display of riot guns as an attempt to incite peaceful pickets to riot.

Councilwoman Mrs. Virginia Etheridge, formerly a member of the executive board of Goodyear Local Union, URWA, introduced the resolution and demanded that it be passed to prevent another "bloody riot" as the one that occurred at the Goodyear plant in 1938.

Mrs. Etheridge stated that she had visited the picket line this morning and found police calling pickets agitators, although the pickets were silent and saying nothing. She further declared that police were attempting to persuade strikers to enter the plant under protection of police escort.

Union spokesmen declared that the police were being used in an effort to start a riot, following an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the company to institute a back-to-work movement in the two-week-old strike, which has been marked by a complete absence of violence.

7. Follow up:

a) Best contacts to be sold Coupon Books.

b) Others to be brought pamphlets, "Dallies," etc.

c) Regular contacts to be given to new Party members to introduce them to the work.

8. Contacts closest to the Party to be invited to an informal gathering where a leading comrade from the section will be invited to speak to them.



The following 8-point plan has been developed by the 18th A. D. Kings County, for the April 28 issue of the Sunday Worker, featuring news of the National Negro Congress. Although developed specifically for this issue, we believe the plan is one that can be adopted to general work with the Sunday Worker:

1. A political discussion on Negro work at the Branch Executive. Report on discussion and decisions to branch membership.

2. Branch discussion based on report. Branch order of the April 28th issue on basis of the discussion.

3. Leaflet, stating that a Party member will call with a copy of the issue, to be distributed a few days before canvassing.

4. On Sunday, April 28th, the groups, led by the captains, will canvass concentration areas where leaflet was distributed. The pamphlet, "A Negro Looks at War," will be used as a "door-opener."

5. Each group to meet in someone's house for dinner after canvassing, for a general discussion of the work, contacts made, etc.

6. One comrade in each group to tabulate contacts into different categories: i. e., friendly, neutral, etc.

7. Follow up:

a) Best contacts to be sold Coupon Books.

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c) Regular contacts to be given to new Party members to introduce them to the work.

8. Contacts closest to the Party to be invited to an informal gathering where a leading comrade from the section will be invited to speak to them.

## NMU Charter Given to 700 Loft Workers

## Extends Protection to Unattached Group, Curran Says

The National Maritime Union has granted a charter to Local 670, Engineers, Firemen, Oilers and Maintenance men, CIO, Joseph Curran, NMU president, and Thomas Bagley, the local's business agent, announced jointly yesterday.

Local 670 comprises some 700 maintenance men in loft buildings—men who do not come under any specific jurisdiction, either in the Congress of Industrial Organizations or the American Federation of Labor.

They were organized during the CIO drive in New York Harbor nearly three years ago but have never been assigned to the jurisdiction of any international.

Inasmuch as most of them are former marine firemen or employed in other categories aboard ships, they applied to the NMU for affiliation. The matter was taken up with CIO officials in Washington and permission granted to the NMU to grant the maintenance men a charter.

"The granting of this charter," Curran said today, "does not mean that the NMU is expanding its jurisdiction. It means simply that we are furnishing union protection to a local which would otherwise be left to fight its battles alone."

The local has an office at 229 W. 48th St.

## 275 Pastors in Chicago Endorse Negro Congress

## Baptist Parley Urges Passage of Anti-Lynch Bill; Ban on Poll Tax

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, April 24.—More than 275 Baptist pastors representing a membership of over 110,000 persons voted in this week's meeting of the Chicago Baptist Ministers' Conference to "endorse the seven planks in the program of the Chicago Council of the National Negro Congress and to approve the program of the National Negro Congress itself—as far as these seven planks in its platform are concerned."

A seven-pointed program of the Congress which the Chicago Baptist Ministers enthusiastically endorsed read:

1. Stop lynching through passage of an anti-lynch bill.

2. Abolish the poll tax and give the Negro the right to vote in the South.

3. Abolish slums, provide a decent and healthy environment through low rent, better houses, a national housing program, and the ending of restrictive covenants.

4. Win and establish improved schools and educational facilities.

5. End police brutality, unlawful arrests and detention; preserve and extend civil rights.

6. Procure jobs, provide adequate relief, end discrimination in relief and WPA and private industry.

7. Guarantee, in short, full freedom and equality to the Negro people, through united action of the people and their organizations behind every worthwhile and constructive endeavor of the community, the city, the state, and the nation.

The president of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Chicago is Dr. J. H. Branham, Senior, Associate pastor, Olivet Baptist Church, Rev. E. J. Coles, pastor of First Baptist Church, North Chicago, is the secretary. The chairman of the committee on Public Policy which recommended the endorsement of the 7-point program of the National Negro Congress is Rev. Wm. McDonald, pastor, Mt. Vernon Baptist Church.

Get the "Broader Library" for your own collection. See that it reaches the homes of your friends!

## Lewis' Speech at Negro Congress to Be on Air

The speech by John L. Lewis at the opening session of the National Negro Congress in Washington will be broadcast nationally over the blue network of the NBC (WJZ in New York) from 8:30 to 9 P.M. EST, Friday.

## Demand End to Discrimination In Washington

The New York Chapter of the National Negro Congress called upon Senators Robert F. Wagner, James M. Mead, and Congressman Joseph A. Gavanagh to end the discriminatory practices against Negroes which continue to exist in Washington.

At a meeting held Monday evening, the following letter signed by Max Yergan, James Baker and William H. Gaudin, officials of the New York Executive Committee of the National Negro Congress, was sent to Washington.

"It has been observed from experience, reports in the press and otherwise, that the un-American practices of Negro discrimination exist in the nation's Capital. As delegates of the National Negro Congress and organizations formed for the purpose of securing full rights to the Negro people, we expect that in matters of public accommodations, our rights will be recognized and respected as outlined in the Constitution. We call upon you to use whatever influence you have to impress the commissioners who are in charge of the District of Columbia with the necessity of creating a friendly atmosphere in which white and Negro Americans can jointly enjoy all that Washington affords the citizens of the United States."

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# ILGWU Members Say 'Bring Back Our Militant Traditions'

## The ILGWU Elections: Their Significance To the Progressive Labor Movement

by  
Rose Wortis

In recent days, the old talk about death and liquidation of its Communists is again being revived and finds its way into the front pages and editorials of the press, this time in connection with the elections in the locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Since these elections have become a matter of general interest, it is important for the readers of the Daily Worker to know the actual facts and have a real evaluation of the recent happenings in the ILGWU. For a better understanding of present events a little background will be helpful.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was one of the first unions that attempted, in 1923, to meet the issues raised by the mass of its progressive and militant members with regard to trade and general labor questions by a policy of expelling the militants. This led to a period of the sharpest internal conflict lasting for many years.

Through this policy of internal disruption, aided by the crisis when all unions were under the sharpest attack, the reactionary leadership almost led the union to destruction.

### PERIOD OF UNITY

With the beginning of partial recovery in 1933, the advent of the New Deal, and, above all, as a result of the militant actions of the workers in which the left forces played an important role, the Union once more established its control in the industry and shortly afterwards the ranks of the union were united.

This renewed unity in the union ranks opened a vigorous period in the life of the Union.

Many of the policies advocated by the militants, for which they had been expelled, such as industrial unionism, Labor Party, organization of cultural activities, participation in the general progressive movement, became the adopted policies of the International. This new turn in the life of the Union gave rise to renewed enthusiasm in the ranks of the members.

It was during this period that the ILGWU joined hands with the miners and other progressive unions in initiating the CIO, in building the American Labor Party—a policy which for the first time was expressive of the sentiments of the rank and file.

The 1937 Convention, despite some weaknesses and vacillations, was the peak in the life and progress of the ILGWU.

The Convention registered almost 100 per cent organization of the industry with thousands of new recruits in the ranks drawn from among the young, inexperienced but enthusiastic workers who were ready to help build and fortify the union which freed them from the sweatshop system. The Convention distinguished itself in its positive stand on major issues which were of importance to the workers in the industry and the working class generally.

In the face of the sharpest attacks from the reactionaries, the pro-Franco elements and the Hearsts, the Convention placed itself unequivocally on the side of the Loyalists, generously giving financial and moral support for the cause of Spanish and world democracy.

But already at this Convention the contrast between the new spirit of the workers and the

leadership which was being dragged along by events was apparent. The openly anti-CIO forces remained entrenched in leading posts. Dubinsky tried to occupy a middle position between the CIO and the Forward clique, always veering in their direction because of his fear and mistrust of the workers and the left wing forces. The compromise resolution adopted on the CIO left the door open for continued maneuvers by the openly hostile anti-CIO elements.

Never really enthusiastic about the formation of the CIO, Dubinsky and company utilized the first attack of reaction in the country, the defeat of the "Little Steel" strike, the new drive of reaction to disintegrate the ILGWU from the CIO. Dubinsky always felt more at home with Matthew Woll than with John L. Lewis. In this policy which now more and more is an open attack on the CIO policies and support of the position of Green, Woll and company, the Dubinskys have the support of the Forward crowd, the Thomasites, Lovestonites and Trotskyites.

The reversal of policy on this fundamental question of the relation of the ILGWU to the general labor movement marked a radical departure from the progressive policies of the 1937 Convention and inevitably affected the internal policies of the Union. The president of the International, who had never really broken with reaction, and whose progressivism was only skin deep, reverted to his old red-baiting and splitting policies.

The Forward-Abe Cahrs-Waldman clique again became the unseen power determining the



course of action on the part of the leadership. In this new course, the leadership, in the first place, renewed its attacks against the Communists and progressive elements—through the Lovestonites, Trotskyites and Socialists, Hearst, Martin Dies—outside and inside of the CIO. They continued secretly with the Homer Martins to split the Auto Workers' Union, supporting every effort to divide and weaken the CIO in the interest of Matthew Woll and Hutcheson.

### UNION IS HAMPERED

This new course immediately affected the life of the Union. It hampered the growing unity in the ranks of the workers. It weakened the attempts to really tackle the basic, unsolved problems in the industry, such as the real unionization of Brooklyn, enforcement of union control in the New York and out-of-town shops,

activation of the membership, etc. David Dubinsky, the president of the International, gave his blessing to all the disgruntled elements who remained outside of the united front. Despite the decision of the Convention against groups, these elements, under the leadership of the Forward clique, were given every encouragement to disrupt the united front and to interfere with the work of the union.

With the outbreak of the war and its accompanying anti-Red hysteria, Dubinsky and his supporters entered into an unholy crusade against all anti-war forces, all progressive elements inside and outside the Union. Especially are they bitter in their hatred for and attack against the Soviet Union.

To the "credit" of Dubinsky, Antonini and Zimmerman stands the initiation of the campaign of disruption in the ALP and the attempt to permit the ALP to become an instrument to promote the war plans of the American and world bourgeoisie. These efforts were roundly repudiated by the overwhelming majority of the ALP membership in the last few days.

All efforts were bent to break the united front in such locals where Communist and Socialist workers were collaborating harmoniously. Honest Socialist workers and leaders who refused to go along with the disruptive policy were terrorized, blacklisted into breaking the united front. Under the direct leadership of Dubinsky, all cliques and grouplets were united into an unprincipled so-called anti-Communist Front worthy of Hitler and Mussolini. The Lovestonites, Trotskyites and

Socialists who profess opposition to the war, joined under the banner of the Social-Democratic war-mongers to defeat the Communists.

Significant in the outcome of the elections were the results in Locals 8, 22 and 117, where all the right-wing forces were concentrated against the left wing.

The combined membership of these three locals number about 41,500, of which 26,274 participated in the elections. Of these, the highest vote for the right wing candidates that had no opposition candidates running against them was 14,298. The vote for the left-wing candidates was 9,593. This means that the vote of the left-wing candidates in the three locals was 36 per cent of the number of votes cast and 40.2 per cent in comparison with the highest vote received by the right-wing candidates.

### THE RED-BAITERS UNITE

The left-wing candidates polled a high vote even in these locals which are considered to be the stronghold of the administration forces. Of special interest are the figures in Local 22, where a small independent group polled 2,000 and a partial slate of a small unemployed group polled close to 1,000 and the rank and file left-wing group polled 5,600 votes, thus showing a combined vote of 8,600 against Zimmerman's vote of 10,000 out of the 18,000 votes cast and about 9,000 for the rest of the administration slate.

In this atmosphere, the elections of delegates to the 1940 Convention and to local administrations took place. On the one hand, all cliques—Socialists, Forwardists, Lovestonites, Trotsky-

ites, Anarchists, Poale-Zionists—were united around a program of red-baiting, war-mongering, slander, ignoring all the most vital problems of the industry. On the other hand were the progressive rank-and-file forces, coming with a constructive trade union program, advocating internal democracy, reaffirmation to the CIO, opposition to war. This was, indeed, a real contest between progress and reaction, with many serious advantages on the part of reaction, namely, full control of the union apparatus, unlimited finances, support of the entire capitalist press.

Most significant is the election in Local 89. For many years, this local, led by the arch-bureaucrat Antonini, who spits venom at the "undemocratic" Bolsheviks, never bothered to have a real election. On a number of occasions, they simply decided to perpetuate the existing leadership for another two-year term.

When for the sake of form, some kind of election did take place, few workers dared risk their jobs and run in opposition to the Antonini machine. The left-wing progressive group was poorly organized, was not represented on the election committee, and had no possibility to check the tabulation of the votes. Therefore it is a real sign of progress when of 23,000 supposedly voting (a figure which is open to serious doubt) the machine was compelled to concede 2,300 votes to progressive candidates labeled Communist, and 6,700 to independent opposition candidates.

These figures of the Local 89 election are of the greatest significance. They indicate a real awakening in the ranks of the

Italian garment workers who are breaking away from their bureaucratic leadership and their false issues of pitting Italian against Jewish workers. They are taking their place side by side with the other progressive workers in the industry. These 9,000 votes added to 18,000 votes in the other locals, represent an anti-administration vote of 27,000 in New York City alone. It is true none of these groups put up a full slate, but the vote nonetheless shows that all is not so well with the present leadership.

There were left-wing victories in the elections in a number of important centers. In Los Angeles, the renegade Wishnack, who was sent to make a job on the cloak and dressmakers, was roundly defeated; under similar conditions, Boston and other centers still unreported; the election of the outstanding leader of the cloak workers in New York, Boruchowitch, in Local 117; the election of four progressive executive board members and one business agent in Local 22, and the election of a delegate in Local 9; the low votes and in some instances defeat of the most vicious red-baiters; the high vote polled—despite all provocations—by the left-wing defeated candidates, some of whom were defeated by 15 to 60 votes. The result of the elections, taking into account all circumstances, stamp as a lie the capitalist press headlines about the liquidation of the Communists in the ILGWU. They show that these attacks and slanders are smokescreens to cover up the bankruptcy of the Dubinsky leadership, its unwillingness to

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## Some Facts That Mr. Dubinsky Would Like to Forget

An Editorial

Screaming headlines and a flood of editorials in the Metropolitan press have once more announced the death of the Communist Party—this time in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The occasion? Elections in the ILGWU. The white knight who slew the dragon this time? None other than "little David"—Dubinsky. In the year 1936 David was himself painted a "little red dragon" by the press which was trying to elect Alfred Landon president of the United States. But today he is the hero of the self-same circles who only yesterday painted him as a dangerous "red." Today he has received the praise of every reactionary of the country. Mr. William Randolph Hearst, in a true spirit of repentance, lionized Dubinsky as the great labor leader of our time in a series of articles that must have made Matthew Woll and William Hutcheson sick with envy. When did Mr. Hearst see the light? After David withdrew from the CIO and opened an attack on John L. Lewis. And after he also found some time to issue statements against the Communists. Of course, this did not take so much time since these statements were prepared by the Jewish Daily Forward, probably by Abe Cahans himself. But Hearst appreciated this too.

Had Mr. Hearst taken the trouble to compile the biography of David Dubinsky in 1936 as he did in 1939 he would have found no cause for alarm as to David's future. His record was already established. And that William was more than unfair to David is proven by the fact that he must have known something of this record. For in the 1936 election campaign when David was being painted as a "red," he pro-

tested and pointed to his record. In fact, he boasted that he had always expelled Communists in the ILGWU, and furthermore that he had always worked hand in hand with the employers. He even admitted in desperation that the employers had loaned him large sums of money to refill the empty ILGWU treasury when he had almost wrecked the union in his fight against the left wing forces. And surely Mr. Hearst was not so naive as to think that the employers were giving away charity. Surely they expected good returns on their investment in the form of wage cuts and the general lowering of the working standards of the ladies garment workers. But life has its tragedies and David was destined to undergo untold suffering and torture. But he was always eagerly watching for an opening to prove that he had been wrong. He found it. In 1937 reaction brutally smashed the strike in "little steel" and unleashed a heavy barrage against the CIO, using every weapon at its command. All forces were marshalled. There was something to do for everybody. Dies, Stenberg, Norman Thomas, Waldman, Lovestonites and Trotskyites, were as useful and often more useful than tear gas, armed gangs, local police, sheriffs and reactionary judges. In fact, if one had a record as a "little red," this came in very handy and proved that actually Girdler and Ford were really fighting in the interests of "democracy." And here is where David saw his great opportunity. He did well. This must be admitted by every one who is impartial. He more than earned his rewards. Nevertheless, he was very appreciative of the high honors rendered him by Mr. Hearst. And so this time he was

determined to give his all to prove once and for all that he was not only worthy of the high honors awarded him, but that he was even as good as William Randolph Hearst. And who knows but that some day he might be called upon to vouch for the "patriotism" and "Americanism" of William. Stranger things have happened. His great opportunity came with the outbreak of the imperialist war. He leaped ahead of almost everybody in his support of Chamberlain, calling for America's support of the Allies. He labelled as "red" everyone who disagreed with him. He led his cohorts into the conference of the American Labor Party and in the same "democratic" manner he had so many times won elections in the ILGWU, put over a pro-war and pro-Ally resolution. Now he could

show them what he could do and how unappreciative they had been of him in the past! True, he was not very original. He was only following in the footsteps of his worthy brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, the Blums and Atlases. True he supported the first imperialist World War. But this time he not only followed his masters. He even anticipated them in many respects.

But things did not go very well for David. First, there was a tremendous wave of opposition in the ALP to his policies. It got into the press and this hurt him very much. His own membership was even more opposed to his stand. And then the American people as a whole displayed a stubborn desire to keep out of the imperialist war. But when things were beginning to

look black, there came the greatest of all opportunities—the Finnish situation. David jumped into the breach with a gusto that even he had never been able to work up before. And he landed right on top with the best circles. Now even Hearst could be proud of him, even envious of him. He became a lieutenant working directly under the great Herbert Hoover. And what greater honors could be aspired to? He had reached the pinnacle of success. True his job was not an easy one. Although Matthew Woll adorned his Hoover-Mannerheim "labor" committee, his was the main responsibility. He had to deliver the cash. And the workers almost unanimously refused to contribute. The auto workers, steel, rubber, garment, marine and railroad workers, even though confused on many issues,

were quick to grasp the situation. They instinctively knew that on any issues on which Herbert Hoover was one side, they had better be on the other. So in order to make good, David had to deliver large sums out of the treasury of the ILGWU and give it in the name of his membership which was never consulted. His difficulties were piling up when the Finnish-Soviet peace was announced. And though the breaking of the Mannerheim line by the Red Army must have broken David's heart, perhaps there was at least some compensation in the fact that he was relieved of a very difficult "relief" situation. He could declare that he made good.

It was in this situation that the ILGWU entered the elections for officers for the coming term and for delegates to the coming na-

tional convention of the union. Again he was facing a test, this time in his own union. Now he was moving in the best circles and among the best people. Imagine how it would look for him if Communists were to be found to exist in his own union. This could not happen. He had prepared for the elections for a long time. The machine was well oiled and geared. All groupings who had anything to do with the Communists and the left wing forces were ordered to sever their relations. Those who were hesitant were threatened and intimidated. All forces, all groups were mobilized and united against the left, not as in previous elections when in all N. Y. locals and in most locals throughout the country, the left was a part of a broad united front slate in most cases supporting the administration.

This time the Communists and the left would be alone, isolated. The entire press was mobilized. Here was a real united front of Socialists, Forwardists, Lovestonites, Trotskyites, the machine with its hundreds of paid agents and control of jobs, the Forward, the rest of the Jewish press, the entire New York press including the "liberal" Post and the Hearst Press. They lied, they screamed, they threatened. Dies was again on a hunt. Hillman had just made peace with Dubinsky. All was prepared to wipe out the Communists and the left wing again. Oh yes, this time the cowardly and careerist elements who were expelled by the Communist Party—the Wishnaks and Gerjows—were also on the bandwagon. Surely the Communists would be wiped out this time. Then came the elections. . . .

And what do the results show? David is no longer a "red" but his face is red. In the face of such an unprecedented concentration of reactionary forces, in the face of such a mobilization and campaign, in spite of all the lying, slandering, and intimidation, the left wing slate showed greater strength than at any time since 1926 and an actual increase in strength since the last elections. In Local 22 the Lovestonite Zimmerman received only a minority of the votes of the entire local membership—some 10,000 out of 26,000 members. And the left wing reached close to 6,000 votes against Zimmerman's 10,000! And this was done, all alone, not as in the past when the left wing was united with other groups. True, none of the left wing candidates were elected and Dubinsky can try to cover up before his pals by pointing out that no Communists were elected out of some 250 posts filled in that local. He says, "You see the 'Communists' were wiped out. The score is 250 to 0." But David cannot conceal the truth even from his pals, despite the editorials he is receiving. They will deal with him in private. They will ask him to explain the vote of 6,000 as against 10,000. It will not be easy. He will put up a strong defense. He can prove that he left no stone unturned. He did not betray them. He can point to the mobilization and can assure them that none of the tricks learned from Tammany in its best days, had been left out. But this is the best that could have been done. In Local 117 the Communist Boruchowitch received as high a vote (and was elected to the Convention) as he received when he ran last year for Business Agent on the Administration-supported slate. Some "defeat"! The same situation occurred in Local 9 and in some of the other locals. In Local 10 the top vote for the left wing on a percentage basis is the same as in the last election, while the de-

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## Left Wing Garment Workers Continue Militant Traditions of Pioneers of the Union

By Arnold Ames  
(Local 10, I. L. G. W. U.)

May Day 1940 takes place at a time of world crisis that threatens to destroy millions of workers throughout the world.

War, fascism and reaction, unemployment and starvation, anti-Semitism and race hatred, all of these crimes are the products of greedy capitalism which does not hesitate to commit mass murder for the sake of profit and the maintenance of its power.

In these crucial days the war incendiaries in every country are

getting full support from the treacherous Social-Democratic leaders. Here Social-Democracy and its adherents in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and some of the other needle trade unions is outdoing Wall Street in its frantic attempt to drag this country into the imperialist war.

### ATTACK PROGRESSIVES

To achieve their aims, these war-mongers concentrate their main attack against the left wingers in the unions, knowing full well that the left wing forces in the union will counteract their war propaganda with our campaign for peace.

In the union elections just concluded, Dubinsky and the rest of the Jewish Daily Forward followers carried on a vicious campaign of slander against the left wing, aided and abetted by the reactionary capitalist press. Yet the left wing polled 35 per cent of the total vote in the major locals. This was achieved in spite of the fact that in most locals the election machinery was in the hands of the officials. (I discount those locals unions; there was no semblance of democratic procedure.)

It would be safe to say that were it possible to hold a referendum vote on the political and war policies of Dubinsky (Jewish Daily Forward), our membership would defeat the war-mongers, just as decisively as they did in the American Labor Party primaries in Greater New York. (That is where our members live and work and not in Rennselaer County.)

Quite in line with these pro-Chamberlain, pro-war, pro-Dies, anti-Soviet, anti-CIO and generally anti-progressive policies, the

leaders of our union decided to erase May 1 as a labor holiday. In the past, our union leaders used to march—or ride on horseback—together with the rank and file, but as their salaries rose and their power increased, marching was considered unrespectable and May Day was celebrated indoors. Now that Hearst and other reactionary editors call Dubinsky and Zimmerman good union leaders, May Day is completely dropped. In spite of this, thousands of members of the I. L. G. W. U. will join the tens of thousands of New York workers in this May Day parade.

### MILITANT TRADITION

The members of the I. L. G. W. U. in New York have a tradition of militancy and great struggles that stands out as one of the most glorious chapters in the history of the American labor movement.

The general strike of the shirtwaist makers in 1909, known in the history of our union as "the uprising of the twenty thousand," the cloakmakers strike in 1910, referred to as the "Great Revolt," were historical struggles that not only established our union as a permanent force, but inspired the entire American labor movement.

The whole history of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is studied with militant struggles, self-sacrifice and acts of heroism on the part of our great membership.

At times, these militant workers did not only have to battle employers, the police, but also some of the officials who stood in the way of progress.

It was a rank and file member, Clara Lemlich, who indignantly rose at the memorable Cooper Union meeting to protest

the dilly-dallying tactics of Gomper, Panken, and other white-livered officials and cried out: "I am a working girl, one of those who are on strike against intolerable conditions. I am tired of listening to speakers who talk in general terms. What we are here for is to decide whether we shall or shall not strike. I offer a resolution that a general strike be declared now."

According to the historians, "the workers jumped to their feet, tossing their hats in the air, waving handkerchiefs and shouting approval." It was at that historical meeting that the waist-makers took the now famous oath: "If I turn traitor to the cause I now pledge my hand wither from the arm I now raise."

I wonder how many of our present crop of officials know or agree with the following statement contained in the minutes of the general executive board of Jan. 22, 1921, which says:

"Our International was not built by any individual or by a few individuals. It was built on the self-denial and sacrifice of thousands of people."

Today the left wing forces in the I. L. G. W. U. are the ones who continue the great traditions of the pioneers and builders of our union.

### SUPPORTS C.I.O.

It is the left wing that speaks out against the imperialist war, supports the progressive policies of the CIO and follows in a progressive direction.

With the same self-denial and sacrifice and in the same spirit of our pioneers, the left wing forces fight in the interest of all our members in spite of all the vicious attacks against us.

Future labor historians will

record this crucial period in the life of our unions as another glorious chapter to which the left wing forces contributed by upholding the militant traditions of our union.

Forty years ago on June 3, 1900, 11 delegates representing 2,000 members met at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th St., New York City, decided to form a national union and adopted the name International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Today the I. L. G. W. U. has a membership of 243,000, closed shop agreements, union hours (35), and wage and work standards have been established. This was achieved through years of bitter struggle participated in by all members.

The workers of the I. L. G. W. U. appreciate and value their union and its achievements. The workers consider the union their own. They will jealously guard their organization and hard earned conditions, and continue to strive for greater gains and achievements. On that, all members stand united.

It is no more than fitting that this May Day the members of the I. L. G. W. U. should celebrate the 40th anniversary of our great organization by participating in the international workers holiday, May Day, as did the pioneers of our union.

We will demonstrate our solidarity with the workers of all lands who are opposed to the imperialist war and strive for peace.

We will demonstrate our friendship and solidarity with the victorious Soviet Union, where 133,000,000 people of many races and nationalities live in peace and harmony and enjoy the benefits of socialism.

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Sixty thousand dressmakers won their fight for the 35-hour week in 1933. Photo shows a group of workers as they walked out of one factory in the beginning of that struggle.



## Admit Teamsters Paid in Worthless Checks at Trial

Court Refuses to Allow Cahill to Introduce Irrelevant Evidence; Prosecution's Case Shown to Be Flimsy

A truck-owner, called by the government to testify against Teamsters Local 807 and 36 defendants admitted yesterday that he paid his New York drivers in "rubber" checks, and in one instance piled up a debt of over \$100 to one man. He is George Beatty, owner of the B. & B. Transportation Co. of Uniontown, Pa.

Robert Spakman, owner of the Eastern States Transportation Co. of the same town, also identified worthless checks he sent to his New York drivers.

Both were put on the stand by the government to show that Local 807 drivers forced the two firms to sign a contract providing that their work within New York City limits would be done by local men at \$2.42 a day. On that basis the government wants to prove "restraint of trade" and "racketeering" on a claim that local men frequently took a full day's wages without performing a full day's work.

The "criminal" according to the government in this instance, is defendant Michael Cahill (no relation to U. S. Attorney John T. Cahill who is prosecuting him). Michael Cahill took care of the local loading and unloading for the two Uniontown firms after they entered an agreement with the union.

Beatty said he repeatedly protested to the union on a claim that the New York \$2.42 rate is too high. He admitted that Cahill and another local driver, W. J. Murray, entered into an arrangement of \$40 weekly that reduced the cost for the two firms considerably. But payment continued to come in worthless or doubtful checks.

For the wage, Cahill, it was brought out, had to frequently unload and load two huge truck trailers a day. Defense Attorney Louis B. Boudin introduced into evidence a letter to Murray which Spakman recognized as his, inform-

## Fur Leaders Bail Raised To \$48,500

Ben Gold and Others to Appeal Sentence Under Sherman Act

(Continued from Page 1)

under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, on a claim that support of A. Hollander & Son strikers in Newark seven years ago by New York furriers was a "secondary boycott" and "a conspiracy to restrain trade."

The remaining seven defendants were placed on bail ranging from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

The original bail on all of them was less than \$1,500 for each. All were held for two hours until the bond was furnished.

The attorneys who filed notice of appeal were Sydney E. Cohn of the office of Louis B. Boudin and Paul O'Dwyer.

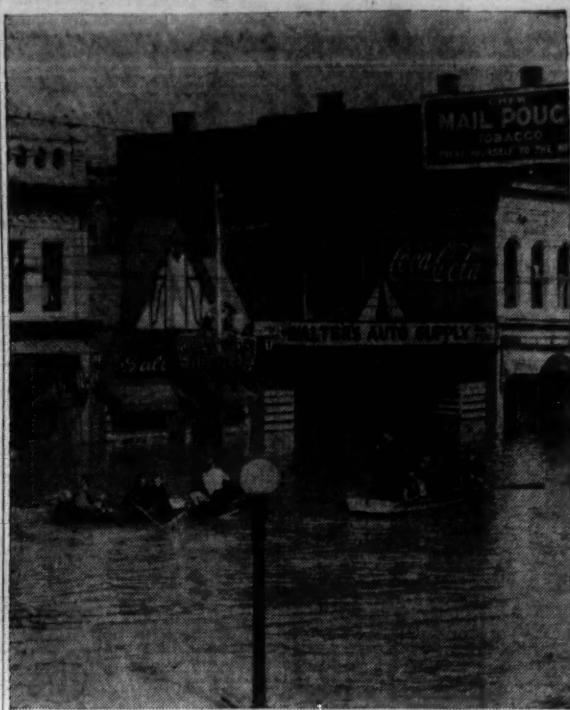
Meanwhile, the union paralleled its court action with steps to arouse the labor movement generally against the Sherman Anti-Trust Act as an anti-union weapon. A general meeting of all shop chairmen of fur shops in New York will take place at the union's auditorium 250 W. 26th St., at 5 P.M. today. They will hear of plans to develop a joint fight of CIO and A. F. of L. unions against the persecutions.

Typical of the many resolutions of support the CIO union is receiving from unions, is a letter from Painters, Local 905 of the A. F. of L., the fur union announced. The letter of the painters, signed by its President Morris Gainer, said:

"Local Union 905 is aware that this sentence is not a blow to the Furriers Union, but a blow to the trade union movement generally, and we take our stand with you in solidarity and fraternity with all trade unions regardless of labels."

The Furriers Joint Council of New York yesterday announced that \$7,000 was distributed by the union to about 1,000 needy unemployed fur workers. This relief was distributed to the workers to help them observe the Passover holidays.

## Rowboats Replace Streetcars



The little town of Marietta, O., struggles to carry on despite the flood waters of the Ohio River which inundate the city. The Ohio reached a crest of eight and one-half feet above flood level.

## Honor Pullman Porter Leader Killed in Wreck

(Continued from Page 1)

honor guard for the man who had led them so well.

At 1 P.M. White's body, in a burnished bronze coffin, was placed in the hearse by honorary pallbearers dressed in porter's uniforms while members of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Brotherhood banded it high with floral wreaths. A band played the hymn "Hold the Fort" in muted tones and the long procession, headed by Brotherhood officers, started its slow, measured march down Seventh Ave. while

thousands lining the street on both sides paused and bared their heads as the hearse rolled past.

Flapping in the breeze at the head of the column was the green and yellow banner of the Brotherhood with its inscriptions: "Fight Or Be Slaves; On to Victory."

The funeral procession turned east on 132nd St. and marched slowly to the Bethel A.M.E. Church between Lenox and Fifth Aves., where funeral services were held.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood, spoke briefly in tribute to White's leadership in the organization.

Several divisions of the Brotherhood and the Pullman Porters Benefit Association presented resolutions of sympathy and regret. Representatives of a score of Harlem churches spoke briefly at the exercises.

## Nation's Worst Fire Toll: 226 Dead in Natchez, Miss.

(Continued from Page 1)

According to the United Press, Serio admits the wooden shack "was a fire trap" from which "there was no escape." But he has arrested five Negroes under suspicion of setting fire to the building.

Meanwhile a campaign of police terror against the town's Negro section is going on in a search for the Negro whom the lynch officials must make "guilty" to save their own criminal hides.

Here in these 242 corpses, burned to a crisp, and in the profound sorrow of their loved ones and families, is a symbol of the inhuman conditions under which the Negro people must live and die.

As if there were not enough pain and travail among the Negro people already, the event gives flesh and blood to the National Negro Congress which begins in Washington tomorrow.

These 242 bodies are the answer to what Jim-crowism does, to what discrimination exacts, to what poverty and misery brings to Negro Americans. Such are the issues which this fire has swept into the midst of the Negro Congress, and, above all, into the lap of the President and Capitol Hill.

Here is reason to pause for labor and progressives, for millions of white slum-dwellers throughout the country. Will they be next?

The Negro people are on the bottom of the housing ladder, as capitalism seeks to make them the footpads of its whole rotten system. But anybody could be next under the war-hunger budget of the Roosevelt Administration. What has happened to the \$800,000,000 Federal housing bill about which the "New Deal" talked before the outbreak of the imperialist war?

It is now bound and gagged by the Republicans and Democrats in the House, just like the anti-lynching bill is being slowly strangled to death by the Republicans and Roosevelt's cohorts in the Senate.

This is the situation which led to human ashes in Natchez, and which sets the stage for more such tragedies in the nation's slum hovels. If the damage had been one

Negro population is in a majority in the entire state, and constitute sixty per cent of the population in Natchez. Although on principles of democracy they should be in control of the city and the state, they are without the most elementary constitutional liberties. Sharing oppression with them are the poor white workers and sharecroppers. The Negroes live in the worst tumble-down shacks, without adequate schooling, jim-crowed on WPA and relief, and suffer the most appalling misery.

There were twenty unreported lynchings in Mississippi last year. Sen. Bilbo, of Mississippi, is a lynch-gladiator par excellence and one of the main enemies of the anti-lynch bill. Just recently he introduced a bill in the Senate to deport all Negro Americans, which follows logically from lynch theory that they are not citizens.

These 242 charred bodies were offered in sacrifice to that feudal relic known as the poll-tax. The Negro people—equally with the poor whites—are denied the right to vote, with the poll-tax being one of the main obstacles. A Sen. Bilbo can keep an unchallenged political machine because the people cannot vote and cannot possibly defeat him. Mississippi this year passed a law for separate textbooks for Negro and white school children, with all reference to voting to be deleted from the Negro text.

The abolition of the unconstitutional poll-tax will give the Negro people and poor whites an opportunity to defeat the lynch officials who herd them in slums, and deny them a decent life as American citizens. The passage of the Ceyler anti-poll tax bill (affecting Federal elections) would give the people the ballot to keep out of Washington such as Bilbo, who helps to make reactionary laws for the entire country. The Negro people live under a system of taxation without representation, under a raft of capitalist laws and politicians, which they are denied the right to vote upon. Is there any wonder that such horrifying tragedies as Natchez can take place?

Several Negroes were arrested today charged with robbing the dead.

The Associated Press, the United Press, the whole gang of metropolitan newspapers are mouthpieces of the Wall Street interests which really control oppressive landlords and millowners of the South, including those of Mississippi.

This state presents one of the rawest examples of the bestial repression against the Negroes. The

## I.L.G.W.U. ELECTIONS: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE TO THE PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page 4)

meet the issues affecting the lives and well-being of the mass of the membership.

What are the main problems of the garment workers that the militant delegate must bring before the Convention? In the center of all discussion is the problem of jobs, working standards and conditions.

### DUBINSKY "ANSWERS"

At the recent installation meeting in Local 9, President Dubinsky attempted to answer some of the most burning problems, but his answer was neither correct nor satisfactory. In speaking of the present conditions in the cloak industry, Dubinsky stated that the trouble with the industry is that there is not enough capital investment such as exists in the basic industries, hence the garment workers have no real capitalists to fight. Therefore increased wages, shorter hours, do not basically improve the general conditions of the workers, since employment is on the increase. By implication this meant that the workers in New York must enter into competition with the out-of-town workers by reducing their hard-won standard and thus indirectly forcing the workers in the smaller centers to work for lower wages than prevail today. For the New York workers, it means giving up their advanced position and allowing their conditions to deteriorate to the status of the out-of-town shop.

This analysis of the industry and the problems of the garment workers is incorrect as it is dangerous. It is analogous to the position of those who would condemn the small storekeeper who can barely meet his rent or provide the most elementary needs for his family for the increase in prices of food or other commodities instead of directing this fight against the huge monopolies who coin billions at the expense of the masses.

It is true that there are many bankruptcies in the garment industry, that many of the contractors and small manufacturers are not to be classed among the 60 families, but these are not really the employers but the foremen of the chain store millionaires in the industry, the Montgomery Wards, Sears Roebuck, Chicago Mail Order Houses, etc., who coin millions in the clothing industry, who exploit the workers and small employers alike. For the year 1939, J. C. Penny reports a net profit of \$16,400,000, 2-3 million dollars more than for the year 1938. The first effort to organize the chain stores, made by the Cloak Joint Board, showed that the clothing magnates, just as the auto magnates, can be forced to pay decent standards to the workers in the industry.

The out-of-town problem will be solved not by placing the New

York workers in competition with the out-of-town workers. It can and will be solved by more intensive efforts to organize and consolidate the union in the out-of-town shops, by encouraging and bringing forward into leadership the thousands of new workers who came into the union, instead of continuing the present policy where a few bureaucrats from New York, who have no understanding of, no confidence in, and no sympathy for these new sections of the workers, to rule over them in the most bureaucratic fashion.

Compare the progress of the ILGWU in developing new cadres of leadership since the influx of the mass of the new membership came into the union in the out-of-town shops with the out-of-town locals in the Electrical and Radio Workers' Union, a much smaller organization with much smaller means; or with the transport union, the wholesale and warehouse workers' union, the communications union—and you will see on the one hand a growing union with a growing youth leadership, while in the International every attempt of new workers to come forward into leadership is discouraged, and, if the worker is persistent, it may even mean

elimination from the industry, as was the case in Bridgeport, Conn., and in many other centers.

Another problem closely connected with the above, is the question of the attitude toward the CIO.

An indicated above, the progress of the ILGWU came simultaneously, and was closely bound up with the progress and growth of the CIO, just as its backward steps came since its break with the CIO and its flirtations with the A. F. of L.

### LEWIS' STAND

In his clarion call to the people to fight the war-mongers who would drag us into the imperialist war in behalf of the British Empire, John L. Lewis, the spokesman and leader of the CIO, voiced not only the thoughts and feelings of the CIO membership, but also those of the ILGWU members, many of whom were in the World War and under the direction of the union leadership sold Liberty Bonds, only to be disillusioned because were millions of other Americans. Lewis' call to the American people to enlist in the war at home, the war against poverty, unemployment, ill-health, for peace and a decent American standard of living, struck a re-

sponsive chord among the thousands of cloakmakers, dressmakers, who for months walk the streets looking for a job which cannot be found.

Lewis' speech to the young people at the Youth Congress met with the most enthusiastic response from the young people in the needle trades. His militant fight for the rights of the Negro people evoked great hopes among the Negro people who even today in the needle industry are limited to the minority craft and barred from the more skilled crafts such as cutters and operators.

His call to the workers, the common people of America, not to remain dependent, to cut their ties with the old parties who betrayed the confidence of labor and to join hands in the building of a third party is certainly in harmony with the strivings of the garment workers, many of whom are members of the ALP.

Most of the unorganized sections of the ILGWU are located in the smaller centers, where the CIO has built up organization—the steel and mining towns, etc. The wives and daughters of these workers, constitute the majority of workers in the needle trade shops who can best be organized

with the assistance of the existing unions.

### JOINS WARMAKERS

There is yet another problem—the South which is growing in importance as a garment center.

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the attempt of Dubinsky to place the campaign for Spain and Mannerheim on the same plane of aid to the victims of aggression as he did at the Local 9 Installation Meeting, the members, in refusing to contribute to the Hoover campaign, have demonstrated that they consider the help for Mannerheim a betrayal of the cause for which Spain fought so valiantly.

These are some of the main problems facing the membership at the ILGWU Convention. These are the problems raised in the election program of the rank and file, which the minority delegation—the old and tried veterans as well as some of the new militants—will undoubtedly place and discuss at the Convention.

Though small in number, the delegation which polled 35 per cent of the vote in the recent elections has a mandate which will express the interests of the entire membership.

Now a few words about some of the problems facing the rank and file workers in their day-to-day work in the Union after the elections. The rank and file group of Local 22 must be commended for the promptness with which it challenged Zimmerman, replying to his call for war against the

rank and file printed in the entire metropolitan press. The answer to the call for war was a call for unity to build and fortify the union to meet the unsolved problems. This answer met with response from all workers irrespective of the slate they supported in the election. The best proof of this was the turn-about-face. Zimmerman was forced to beat a retreat and print a special leaflet repudiating his former statement which had evoked general resentment.

I am quite sure that the rank and file forces will not follow the advice of some individuals, who, to spite Zimmerman, would adopt an attitude sometimes expressed along the following lines: Since the other side has the leadership, let them do the work. Such an attitude is false and means abandonment of the struggle.

### THE LEFT WING'S TASKS

The left wing forces will now work with even greater energy to help maintain union conditions in the shops; to help activate the workers, to think hard and seriously about the problems of the union; to actively participate in the work in shops, building organizational and educational activities at membership meetings. We have to fight for it in the union as we do in the general political life of our country. Participation in all activities will give the left wing an opportunity to initiate policies and tactics in the best interests of the union as well as bring forward general political issues in the interest of the whole working class. Activation of the workers in the left wing can serve as pressure even on the present leadership.

Another problem for the left wing is to improve upon the beginnings that have been made to come closer, give more attention to the problem of the young workers in the minority crafts, the Negro workers, Spanish workers and especially the Italian workers who constitute a large percentage of the membership.

The splendid beginnings made in breaking down the dictatorship in Local 89 is very encouraging. The vote of 2,300 for the rank and file candidates and close to 7,000 votes for the independent candidates signifies the awakening of the Italian workers.

Another problem is to establish real unity in the ranks of the workers in the fight around all the burning issues of common concern to all workers irrespective of their political development. The sharp division in the last election does not represent a real division in the ranks of the workers and must not be allowed to continue. With the exception of the small groups organizationally connected with the various renegade groups and the Forward, the mass of the workers in the "Progressive Group," etc., in the shops are interested in a stronger union and

better working conditions, as are the followers of the rank and file groups.

### THE COMMUNISTS' ROLE

Now, as to the role of the Communists in the ILGWU. Far from being liquidated, they constitute one of the important sections of our Party in which we take great pride. They weathered the storm of the past few months like real veterans in the revolutionary movement, regardless of the fact that a large number are newcomers in our ranks. The Gerjoys and Lipnicks, etc., who were long suspected of secretly working with Zimmerman and the Lovestones group, showed their real colors as cowards and jobholders when the crisis came.

However, the hopes entertained by Zimmerman and these renegades that their desertion would disrupt our Party membership proved a dismal failure so that they could not even keep up the pretense of being an independent group and were compelled to openly join the Lovestones group to hide their bankruptcy. They did not make a single dent in our Party. On the contrary, their expulsions eliminated the discordant note in the ranks of our Party. It helped to solidify our membership around the policies of our Party which in the first place fights in the front ranks of the class struggle as loyal, disciplined members of the working class.

The results of the election show thousands of workers in the Union have shown a real understanding of the role and the policies of our Party in the immediate struggle and in the struggle for Socialism.

The garment workers who represent an important section of the American working class are thinking seriously about the fundamental problem in the present world situation. The example of the glorious Soviet Union and its accomplishments of the past ten years, which they follow closely and in whose victories they rejoice, in contrast to the ten years' unemployment crisis and war in the capitalist world, has brought hundreds of them closer to our Party. Their loyal support for the Soviet Union and our Party morally and financially shows that we have among these workers a most fertile field for building our Party and its press, the "Daily," the Freiheit, the Communist, etc.

The task of our comrades at the present time is to launch a well-organized and planned campaign to build the Party as they deal with their union problems.

The best answer our comrades can give to the boastful statements of Dubinsky, Zimmerman, about the liquidation of the Communists is to fulfill their quota of 15 per cent increase in Party membership, increased circulation of the Daily Worker and Freiheit by the time of the Party Convention in May.

## Some Facts That Mr. Dubinsky Would Like to Forget

(Continued from Page 4)

cline in the total vote shows that the Nagler administration is losing support among the membership.

And so David tries to cover up with the help of the capitalist press. He speaks of how many were actually elected. He does not dare speak of the total vote received by the left wing forces. To do so would be very embarrassing indeed. But he can't fool the membership of the ILGWU and he will not fool the labor movement as a whole. He will not even succeed in fooling his pals—Hearst and Hoover.

The influence of the left wing forces at the coming convention of the ILGWU will be greater than at any of the previous conventions in recent years despite the fact that only a small number of Communists and other left wing delegates will be present. The votes registered against the Administration will be an influence that can not be easily overlooked. This time the left wing will be an independent force not tied to the administration. This will be so especially if the group of left wing delegates that has been elected to the ILGWU convention will boldly bring forward their program as they presented it to the membership in the local elections, and if this program will be reinforced by resolutions

and telegrams to the convention by locals and shops.

The left wing has the task at the convention and within the union generally to press for a solution of the accumulated economic problems, the failure of the employers to live up to the agreements, the failure of the union to enforce the agreements at all times, the whittling down of wages and conditions through price changes, etc. It has the task of taking up in earnest the problem of the cheaper lines, the out of town shops, the organization of the unorganized, the increasing unemployment from which the ILGWU membership is suffering.

The left wing must boldly challenge Dubinsky's support of the Roosevelt hunger and war program as expressed in the Roosevelt budget and in the Roosevelt steps designed to drag this country into the imperialist slaughter. This policy of the ILGWU leadership has resulted in a failure of the unorganized and influential organization to do anything to stop the reactionary trend in Congress in its attacks on the unemployed and the Wagner Law, in its curtailment of Civil Liberties, its failure to pass the Anti-lynching Bill and numerous other issues of vital concern to the ILGWU membership and to labor as a whole. In general, the CIO legislative program and its opposition to America's imperialist role in the war furnishes a sound and effective platform for the left

wing, a platform which expresses the desires of the majority of the ILGWU membership. The left wing must also fight for a break with Roosevelt and against any third term and for the ILGWU to join with the CIO and other labor and progressive forces for independent labor political action in the 1940 elections.

The left wing has the task of exposing the role of Dubinsky in breaking away from the CIO and his attempts to drag the ILGWU back into the A. F. of L., not in order to fight for unity of the labor movement but in order to strengthen the Wolls and Hutchesons against the CIO, against militant trade unionism, for the Roosevelt hunger and war policies and against trade union unity. The left wing should insist that the convention submit the question of the future affiliation of the ILGWU to a democratic referendum of the entire membership after a thorough discussion.

The left wing should also insist on the democratization of the ILGWU, an end to the dictatorial rule over the newly organized workers outside the big cities by Dubinsky appointees. The union should allow for the greatest development of initiative and democracy on the part of the membership and from top to bottom elect a leadership fully representative of all sections of the union, doing away once and for all the theory of Dubinsky's "strong re-

who constitute a majority of the union, are hardly represented in the GEB and among the paid officials. Negro workers, who constitute a large section of the membership are far from being adequately represented in the leadership. The policy of the union should be such as will unite all nationalities by having them fully represented in the leadership.

As for the left wing itself, while it can be proud of the showing made in the elections it must not overlook its own weaknesses, many of which reflect the general weaknesses of the ILGWU and which also affect and influence the left wing. This is especially true with regard to attention to the out-of-town and relatively newly organized workers, and with regard to attention to the various national groups and the women, youth and Negro membership.

The left wing must also learn to take up and press for a solution of the economic problems all year round. It must learn to be on guard in the enforcement of the agreements, and set an example by its own conduct in the shops to all workers. It must also overcome its timidity in raising the general issues such as the struggle against war, the role of the Soviet Union, the fight for labor and social legislation. Too often the left wing does not

actionary policies on these issues in the name of the membership. A case in point is the role of the ILGWU leadership in the American Labor Party.

In general the left wing should follow a bolder and more independent policy. This means, of course, neither to run ahead of the workers nor lag behind them. It means to rouse and activate the masses around the left wing program and the development of an all-year struggle around this program. Undoubtedly weaknesses in the past in this respect led in many of the locals to a failure to secure a majority of the votes. Unquestionably the fact that the left wing slates in most cases did not hold forth the prospect that the left wing could win the local administration (failure to nominate the head of the ticket) influenced many workers to vote for the administration slate since they felt that in any case the present administration would remain in power.

As for the Communists in the ILGWU, they have a special task, in addition to being the best builders of the union, the most active leaders in the struggles of the workers and the most consistent champions of the left wing program. This special task is to strengthen their independent role and to increase the number of Communists. In this way they will be in a better position to help build and strengthen the union and mass it for a militant workingclass policy.



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THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1940

## Secret Conversations

The secrecy of President Roosevelt's conversations with the Premier of Canada, Mackenzie King, does not add to the confidence of the American people in what is going on at Washington.

The people cannot forget that only recently, Roosevelt's Ambassador to Canada, James H. M. Cromwell, made a war-mongering speech for the Allies, and that this was followed soon after by the confession of the Ontario Attorney General that the Canadian government should try to get the U. S. into the war. Then there is the whole history of Roosevelt's aid to the Allied war machine.

It is therefore not merely the privacy of Roosevelt's conversations but the ominous setting in which this privacy occurs that disquiets the country.

Secret diplomacy was fatal to the people in 1916-17. We believe that the majority of the country wants no repetition of it.

## Free Speech Through Peaceful Picketing

Peaceful picketing is the exercise of the right of free speech, the Supreme Court held on Monday.

Being such an exercise, peaceful picketing cannot be prohibited by state laws, the court declared in an 8-to-1 decision.

The state law of Alabama, challenged by the AFL, and the ordinance of Shasta County, California, brought into question by the CIO, were thereby annulled.

"Those who won our independence," the court said, "had confidence in the power of free and fearless reasoning and communication of ideas to discover and spread political and economic truth. Noxious doctrines in those fields may be refuted and their evil averted by the courageous exercise of the right of free discussion. Abridgement of freedom of speech and of the press, however, impairs those opportunities for public education that are essential to effective exercise of the power of correcting error through the processes of popular government."

Such words damn every move by Mayor LaGuardia to restrict picketing at foreign consulates, as an abridgement of the American right of free speech. They proclaim that the Mayor has acted in an arbitrary and unconstitutional manner, in issuing an edict prohibiting such exercise of free expression.

As to the rights of labor, the court fell short in its decision when it obviously evaded the question of mass picketing. If picketing by a few workers is free speech, and if "the carrying of signs and banners, no less than the raising of a flag, is a natural and appropriate means of carrying information on matters of public concern," then the mass picketing of thousands of workers is certainly that right of assemblage guaranteed by America's fundamental law.

The court also avoided all mention of the Wagner Act and of the rights of labor to organize, strike and bargain collectively. In doing that, and in basing its decision on free speech alone, the court gave hope to Big Business interests that the same "free speech" will be used as a pretext for endorsing Henry Ford's claim to attack unionism

in the ranks of his employees.

The Herald Tribune, the New York Times and David Lawrence in the Sun have immediately set up a din, insisting upon "free speech" for the Lord of Dearborn. The un-American character of such a claim is obvious to any one alive to American reality. Behind the "leaflets" issued by Ford are the gunmen of Dallas and of Dearborn.

To grant Henry Ford the "right" to intimidate his workers through such "leaflets" is to curb the right of the workers to free expression. If the Supreme Court hearkens to the din set up by the monopoly press, it will be stamping out much of the rights which it partially safeguarded in its Monday's decisions.

## Kow-towing to The Trusts

A silk glove for the trusts which rob the people—a mailed fist for the unions which defend the people's buying power. This is the motto of the so-called Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice.

The latest example of the two-faced policy of the Department of Justice has just been seen in connection with the price-fixing and other monopolistic practices in the typewriter industry. The typewriter companies admit in court that they have been guilty of breaking the law. But is any attempt made to send their officials to jail? Not on your life. The companies cross their hearts and promise to be good boys in the future and the matter is dropped.

This is typical of the whole history of inept and ineffectual anti-trust action by the government. After fifty years of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the trusts are a hundred times more powerful and monopoly prices considerably higher than when the law was enacted.

But what a different story it is when the Administration turns its guns on the labor movement! Splendid union leaders like those of the International Fur Workers, who have never committed any crime except to organize all the workers in the industry, win consistently improved working conditions and conduct a union that is a model of democracy, militancy and cleanliness—are sentenced to prison. And this is done under a law which cannot legally be applied to the unions and under which the real criminals—the trusts—go scot free!

## 14,000 Families for 1,170 Apartments

The application of more than 14,000 families for a mere 1,170 available apartments in a low-rent federal project in East Harlem, gives some idea of the acute housing situation in this jim-crowed community. It shows too that this particular project, as with the entire federal, city and state housing program, is not a drop in the bucket.

The 300,000 Negro people in Harlem are forced to live in the most appalling slum conditions—subjected to sundry discriminations, and to outrageously high-rents for uninhabitable fire-traps. As long as this situation continues, other under-privileged peoples in the Harlem community, as well as slum-dwellers throughout the city, will suffer. And what is true in Harlem is true in Chicago's Southside and in Negro communities all over the country.

Meanwhile, the Roosevelt Administration has run out on the \$800,000,000 federal housing bill, now held up in Congress. Gov. Lehman united with the Republicans at the expense of the state housing program; Mayor LaGuardia has diverted about 85 per cent of the city housing subsidy fund in a campaign of faithful obedience to the Roosevelt war policy of attacking social welfare.

The only way all slum-dwellers can get results is through the independent political action and pressure of labor, progressives and the Negro people against such conditions as in Harlem.

## The Real Criminal

by Del



NEWS ITEM: More than 200 Negroes burn to death in Natchez, Miss., Fire

## F.D.R. DONS 'LIBERAL' MASK TO HIDE WAR SCHEMES

(Continued from Page 1)

thought, when he had created "national unity" with the Wall Streeters, that he could openly cast aside the American people and disregard its wishes. The American people demonstrated, however, that they would not be intimidated or stampeded into war. Nor would they acquiesce to the role cut out for them by the White House—of docile, starving slaves.

The people expressed their opposition to the aims of Wall Street's "national unity" program. The United Mine Workers convention gave notice that it would hold to strict accountability any statesmen who sought to shove America into the war. It declared in clear terms that the only war in which labor was interested is the war against unemployment and insecurity. The American Youth Congress surprised the White House and Wall Street by its strong stand against war loans, against the war and for a determined fight for the advancement of our young people. The CIO as a whole stood solidly against the cut-and-dried schemes of the White House, for the benefit of Wall Street. In the ranks of the AFL, and throughout the whole people, the distrust of the White House and opposition to the war-hunger schemes developed, farther and farther.

### BALK WAR PLOT

Then came the cracking of the Mannerheim Line, with the defeat which that event inflicted on the immediate war hopes of the imperialists in this country. The widespread anti-Soviet hysteria, which the White House had sought to engender, fell to the ground. The Soviet Union's permanent establishment of the defense of Leningrad exploded in large part the dream castle which the Wall Streeters had built up, with Roosevelt aid, of a "holy war" this Spring against the Soviet Union. This was a check of the first magnitude to the White House war plots.

These reverses for the war-makers led to the weakening of Roosevelt's hold on the masses. They also led to violations of the "truce" between the capitalist groupings. Attempts were made in certain quarters of the bourgeoisie to use Roosevelt's difficulties, in order to exploit the distrust of the masses for the factional purposes of these particular capitalist groups.

The speech of April 20 is proof that the President recognizes these facts. He is now attempting to put back the mask which he formerly wore, in order to conceal his program from the people, to chain the masses to the war machine and to advance his own factional interests. He hopes, through the use of this mask, to entrap the people into his own "national unity" with the economic royalists.

It is certainly ironical to hear the Roosevelt of 1940 suddenly gushing forth with the expression of 1935: "I am unwilling to sneer at this vision of youth." This is the Roosevelt who in February not only sneered at this "vision" but snarled at it. This is the Roosevelt who then met the young people's request for jobs by asserting that they were seeking "a wonderful law that will give to everybody who needs it a handout or a guarantee

of permanent remunerative occupation." This is the President, who cynically called youth's desire for peace "unadulterated twaddle." This is the man who told the young people, as they stood in the rain, that they should not pass "resolutions you don't know anything about" but rely solely on the Great White Father, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Today, this same Roosevelt is plotting the death of these young people in new Argonnes through his encouragement of the sale of planes to the Allies, through his loans of \$56,000,000 to the Scandinavian countries in order to persuade them to get into the war, and by the other moves which he is making along the path of Woodrow Wilson.

### WAR SCOOP FOR WALL ST.

His present honeyed words are merely a recognition on his part that if the youth are to be led into becoming cannon fodder, he will have to adapt a new tack—one of cajolment and concealment rather than of open threats and intimidation.

The Dr. Jekyll of February embraced Alexander Hamilton and his "rule of the rich" gang in his Jackson Day speech and rejected Thomas Jefferson as being too much involved in helping the French Revolution. The Mr. Hyde of April tries to make us believe that he is rushing back to Jefferson and his "liberalism" and reminds us "conservatives." He does this in order to cast once more the "liberal" mantle on his war-making schemes.

In his address of April 20, Roosevelt even carefully revives some memories of pre-war days when he was being assailed by the economic royalists. He tells us the old story of the "tailwagging the dog" in regard to the utilities—a tale which comes with a hollow sound, when we behold this Roosevelt pleading before the Congress for no laws against war profiteering, when we note his moves to aid the munition and airplane monopolies, when we watch his maneuvers through Sumner Wells and Myron Taylor to make a big war scoop on Wall St.

That concentrated power, which formerly the economic royalists accused the President of using against them, is now being employed to weaken and (if possible) wreck the labor movement. The President may try hard to cover up the "anti-trust" persecutions of the unions and the violations of the civil rights of the Communists with the repetition of the stories about the dog and the tail. The cold-hard-reality before the workers is that the White House is resorting to every device—in following its war program—of destroying the labor unions of both AFL and CIO.

In his April 20th address, Roosevelt insults the intelligence of the people when he answers the charge that he is dragging us into war, by the statement: "You know better than that and so do I."

THE PEOPLE KNOW  
The American people know that airplanes are being sold to the Allies—just as Schwab and the other steel magnates first sold munitions to the Anglo-French imperialists in 1914. They know that these sales are being made with the active aid of the White House as in 1914. They know that these sales are being made with the active aid of the White House as in 1914. They know that Sumner Wells, former messenger boy for Wall Street in Cuba, has been on the same war mission as Col. House's infamous expedition in the first imperialist war. They know that Roosevelt has discouraged peace headlines and every attempt to create an atmosphere that might lead to peace. They know that he has actively cooperated in spreading the war.

They can certainly understand that he has sought to make use of every anti-Soviet incitement that he could bring forth and has not at all abandoned the plot to lead the wolf-attack of imperialism on the Soviet peoples.

They can well treasure this knowledge when Roosevelt continues to try to drug them with his demagoguery.

If ever the people are to be on guard against demagoguery—that time is now. The Republicans will resort to it in large doses—as we witness Mr. Dewey doing on his Western trip. They want to get in on the "kill" to be the representatives of Wall Street in the advancement of the war.

Roosevelt will endeavor to go the Republicans one better. Of his attempts in this direction, the people are to be doubly warned. He will try more extensively to resort to the old tricks of Woodrow Wilson, whose path he has been following, step by step.

The masses in America can guard themselves against such attempts to dupe them. They can understand that they have only one guarantee in this 1940 election year—for the winning of peace as well as jobs and security. That guarantee does not lie in the direction of the Hoover-Dawes Republican Party of Wall Street nor in that of the Roosevelt-Garner Democratic Party of the same address.

It lies in the creation of a Farmer-Labor Party, based on the organized workers, the working farmers and the middle classes.

## Letters From Our Readers

German Refugee Writes of Inhuman Treatment in French Concentration Camp  
Springfield, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It was a great shock to me to discover in Sam Russell's article on the anti-Nazi refugees in French concentration camps that an uncle of mine was named as one of the prisoners in Camp Vernet which was described as the worst of all camps. To have a relative today in Vernet or Libourne is cause for no less worry than if he was in Dachau or Buchenwald.

To what inhuman treatment these German refugees are subjected by the government of Reynaud and Daladier you may judge yourself from a letter which I received from a young cousin, a German refugee who spent several months in French concentration camps.

This boy of high school age was on his way to the United States on board an American steamer which docked in the port of Marseille the same day the Allied-German war broke out. Since he had a German passport, he was arrested by the French police and taken from the ship, together with another German refugee, in spite of the protest of the captain of the boat. Here is what he writes:

"We were brought to the building of the Suretes (French Gestapo) where we were kept busy for two days with fingerprinting, taking pictures, measuring various parts of the body, questioning, etc.; two horrible days, with absolutely nothing to eat and to drink. Then we were transferred to an old brickyard where we had to sleep on the cold and wet concrete floor without any cover. The place had no windows or lights. Day and night were dark alike. And all the time the dust from the clay in our lungs. The first day we received no food whatsoever, so that altogether I was kept without food for almost a week. It is a regulation in the 'camp' that the new prisoners don't get anything to eat for the first four days. Once in a while some of us were lucky to get hold of a plate from which one of the older prisoners had eaten to lick up what still was left on it. There was no opportunity to wash, no water for washing or drinking. Loud conversation is punished with solitary confinement in special cells."

It must be left to those who want to drag the American people into war on the side of French and British Imperialism to explain the difference between Allied concentration camps and Nazi concentration camps.

Florida Branch Needs Literature to Extend Work  
Central Florida.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Some ten years ago a New England Socialist brought his son, a young man in his twenties, to Central Florida for his health. Both had for some years been students of Marx and almost immediately after taking up residence in a small community in Central Florida the younger man began the ground work for what resulted in a branch of the Communist Party being formed in that community last month.

The seed was planted by means of literature secured occasionally from the Workers' Library over this period of time and by occasional copies of the Daily Worker. However, lack of funds and interference on the part of the local postal authorities hindered the work but could not destroy it. Personal contact was made and a liberal organization formed for the benefit of the workers of the community. This organization was active in politics almost from the first and being active in politics it was in a position to contact the workers and make them class-conscious politically.

Due to lack of funds, as all members of the branch have very small incomes, our progress must necessarily be hindered unless we can contact some wealthier branch of the Party or some wealthy individual member of the Party who will be willing to donate us 15 pieces of all literature issued by the Party, including issues of the Daily and Sunday Worker.

Reminds War Propagandist Winchell Of Sell-Out in '18—Injustices at Home  
New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a copy of a letter sent to Walter Winchell of the Daily Mirror:

"I was shocked at your brazen war-mongering radio talk. It was an attempt to involve America in war."

"Do you think the American people forget so easily? The sell-out in 1918 is still fresh in our minds, every one of the American boys died in vain, and the great majority of the American people realize this now. Of course, the war propagandists don't die; those that yell the loudest for war, usually do so from steam-heated pent-house apartments."

"If you're so hot about war for justice, why don't you say a word about the war your master, William Randolph Hearst, is waging against your fellow newsmen in Chicago? Why don't you tell the American people that for over a year, Hearst with gangsters, the courts, and every other weapon he can get his hands on is starving your fellow Americans?"

"If you're so hot about war why don't you war the hideous crime of lynching. Why don't you war against the hideous crime of lying. Why don't you war slums in Harlem where people sleep in shifts in one bed?"

"I say with all progressive America: Starve the War, Feed the Farmers, More Bread—Less Battleships; More Culture—Less Bullets."  
M. D.

'A Hot Cider in The Public Eye'

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter I sent to Attorney-General Jackson:

"I should like to protest against the civilian bombing of Mrs. Edna Holland, a Negro teacher, the other day in Washington, and urge you to take immediate action to arrest the perpetrators of this outrage."

"In taking such action, no doubt, you would gain much approval of the President, as even in the case of the mythical civilian bombing in the capital of Finland he roused the whole country almost to the verge of our going to war, and most assuredly he will feel much more indignant to a real bomb outrage almost right under his nose. But, maybe my optimism as to Mr. Roosevelt's interest is entirely misplaced when one takes into consideration that he has done nothing whatever to promote the passing of the Anti-Lynching Bill."

"The outrages which have been recently going on in placing your department in a light which is something like a hot cider in the public eye, and I trust that you may see fit to remedy this disgraceful situation at the earliest possible opportunity."

A. C. MacN.

## The 'Democracy' of the British Budget.

On Monday, Duff Cooper in the name of the British Cabinet, declared open war against the German working class and the German people.

On Tuesday, Sir John Simon, in the name of the same ruling clique, declared war against the English working class and the English people.

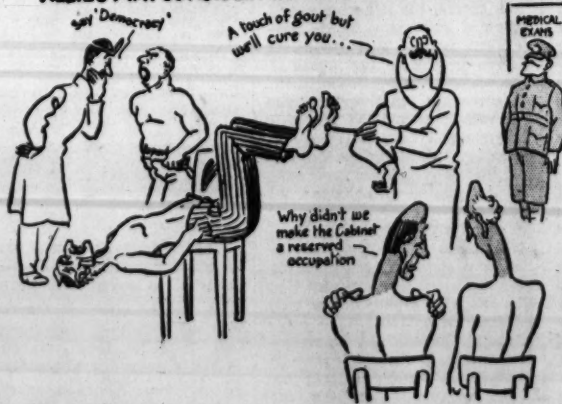
The new British war budget is a budget for the enslavement of a handful of lords, parasitic British imperialists. It is the budget of the Cliveden set of ill fame.

"Democracy" means the people. But the British imperialist "war for democracy" turns out to be a war in which the British people are reduced to starvation diets, their children shut out of the schools, their liberties debased, and their jobs turned into sweatshops.

Meanwhile, in contrast, the British Government has just guaranteed the London Railway the huge profit of \$200,000,000 a year for the duration of the war. A leading munitions maker of the Vickers Munitions Trust has been placed in charge of the Government's armaments buying to secure huge profits to the Merchants of Death.

The criminal character of the war grows more apparent every day.

IN NEW SPEED-UP FOR TOTAL WARFARE  
ALLIES MAY CONSIDER CALLING UP 60 TO 75 CLASS



Gabriel—London Daily Worker

In London, the "war for democracy" enriches the Lords and Ladies while the masses are driven deeper into poverty. In France, the banks are reaping profits while the Government talks of conscripting working class women into the factories. In Germany, government spokesmen conceal their war aims by talking of "liberation" while the Berlin financiers imprison and plunder the nation.

Thus the war is rapidly turn-

ing each of the belligerent countries into a capitalist hell-hole indistinguishable from the other. President Roosevelt's budget differs from Sir John Simon's only in degree, not in kind. It also forces the common people to pay for the battleships and bombing planes.

To defend their real interests, their welfare and their liberties, the people must end the imperialist war into which their governments have plunged them.



## Blessing a Contingent Of New-Born Babies

By MIKE QUIN

I AM up to my neck in babies whom I have promised to greet into the world. I've kept putting it off and they keep on accumulating. In every case I intended to write something about them as soon as possible. Now look at the list.

Last Thursday Karl Barron's wife Gwen gave birth to a baby boy to be named Gregory Vincent.

A few days before my sister-in-law Norma presented my brother-in-law Karl with a boy who will be Karl Warren. Before that my sister Alice gave my brother-in-law Gene a beautiful little girl, Joan.

My brother Ralph's wife gave him little Elizabeth. The famous East Bay journalist Ronald Cooley was presented by his wife Lois with a screaming baby boy Hercules Bridges (as I named him), Ralston Sidney (as they named him).

Not long before, Betty and Morton produced little Lucinda. Phil and his wife have a new baby and so do Mildred and Bob. Then earlier there was the advent of Thomas Culbert Yoneda. That ought to be enough for the moment, though I'm positive I've overlooked several.

Now if all you mothers and fathers will please line up holding forth your babies I will give the blessing.

Here come they, wailing, screaming into life,  
Gibb-gubbing in their bassinets and cribs,  
With tiny ribboned bonnets on their heads  
And animals embroidered on their bibs.

Here come they, like a legion to the fray,  
Their dodies are white banners in the breeze,  
And all we plan laboriously today  
Is destined to be changed by these.

The fears and blither worries that enshroud  
Our brains and twist our faces all awry,  
Will scatter like the clouds before the wind  
Of their triumphant laughter when we die.

And all our thumping, pounding, nailing down  
The future like a carpet to the floor,  
Will be ripped up and their young feet shall tread  
Where human beings never dared before.

How diligently life will strive to train  
These new ones to our narrow, fearful ways,  
And bend each tiny energetic brain  
To fit this social, economic maze.

Tradition's mold will try to force their lives  
To painful, twisted patterns of ourselves,  
And learned men will beat them on the heads,  
With dull and dusty volumes from the shelves.

But this wave is not destined to accept  
The mess of cruel customs we have massed,  
And these shall rise like rebels into life  
To sweep aside the errors of the past.

All hail the screaming diaper brigade!  
Here come new men and women to the earth,  
Their hands will claim the new and better life  
To which our groping, struggling must give birth.

Their energies will run full, strong and free,  
Their brains will not be muddled by despair,  
And they will tear down fences and rebuild  
The world upon a pattern bright and fair.

Not scornfully, we hope, but they will laugh  
At our crude, gloomy groping after truth  
Which they will grasp quite readily for their own,  
And flourish in the confidence of youth.

These things we reasoned painfully and slow,  
To them will be apparent at a glance.  
The roads we pioneer with sweat and toil  
Are paths down which their joyous feet will dance.

## MacLeish Play on WABC; St. Louis Opera on WEA

Columbia Workshop presents Archibald MacLeish's "America Was Promised," with music by Nicolas Nabokoff and Concert Orchestra conducted by Howard Barlow tonight over WABC at 10:15. . . Jan Klepura, Esio Pinza and Marjorie Lawrence sing with St. Louis Opera Company in Third Act of "Carmen" on WEA at 11:15.

Radio Center, Moscow, 5:00 P.M., Italian, 7:24 P.M.; 8:00 P.M., Spanish, 8:03, 7:14, 8:00, 11:00, 10:04 P.M.; 7:00 P.M., English, 8:03, 7:54, 8:00, 11:00, 10:04 P.M. Voice of China, Chungking, China, 8:30 P.M., 11:30 P.M.

MORNING  
8:00-WNYC-Monitor, Views the News  
WOR-Trans-Radio News  
WEA-A. P. News  
WJZ-News Report  
8:15-WNYC-New York State Employment Service  
8:25-WNYC-Consumers Guide  
8:30-WNYC-U. P. News  
8:40-WABC-Woman's Page of the Air  
8:45-WNYC-News  
8:55-WNYC-Around New York with Hal Halpern  
WJZ-News  
9:00-WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
WEA-Condensed News  
WQXR-Composers' Hour  
WJZ-Woman of Tomorrow  
9:15-WABC-American School of the Air  
WJZ-Tales from Far and Near  
9:30-WEA-Isabel M. Hewson, Talk  
WJZ-Breakfast Club  
9:45-WNYC-U. P. News  
10:00-WOR-Pure Food Hour  
WQXR-Lina Sergio's "Column of the Air"  
WNYC-Just Like a Woman  
WMAA-News  
10:15-WNYC-Grammy Chamber Trio  
10:30-WNYC-Polly the Shopper  
WQXR-Viola Recital  
10:45-WNYC-Board of Education Program  
11:00-WNYC-News  
11:15-WNYC-Musical Essays with Dr. Alvin KRONSHOF  
11:45-WNYC-"You and Your Health"  
AFTERNOON  
WNYC-Midday Symphony  
WEA-String Music  
12:25-WJZ-News  
12:30-WJZ-Farm and Home Hour  
WNYC-Microphone of the Sky  
WOR-Trans-Radio News  
1:00-WEA-Condensed News  
1:45-WNYC-Health Talk  
WNYC-Missing Persons Alerts  
1:55-WMAA-Easy Aces  
WJZ-Paul's Corner  
2:30-WJZ-Apple Blossom Festival  
WNYC-Dr. Alfred E. Cohn, "The WPA Aids in the Study of Heart Disease"  
1:45-WEA-Words and Music  
WJZ-Variety Program  
WNYC-Board of Education Program  
WNYC-News  
2:05-WNYC-Symphonic Matinee  
2:15-WNYC-U. P. News  
2:30-WJZ-Marine Band Concert  
2:45-WOR-School of the Air  
3:00-WOR-Dodgers vs. Phillies  
WNYC-Museum Tour  
3:15-WABC-Giants vs. Boston Bees  
3:30-WNYC-U. S. Government Reports  
3:45-WNYC-News  
4:00-WJZ-Club Matinee  
WNYC-Bernst White, Organist  
WQXR-Music of the Moment  
4:30-WQXR-Villa-Lobos-Sibelius-Mozart Concert  
WJZ-Medicine in the News  
WNYC-Adventures in Music, Medieval Chansons and Folk Songs  
5:00-WJZ-Dance Music  
WNYC-"NYA Varieties"  
5:30-WQXR-Variety Concert  
WNYC-"Let's Sing Songs"  
with Singing Squad

## New Life in an Old University

Soviet Democracy Opens Gates of Lwow University

LWOW, USSR.

(Special Correspondence)

Lwow, in the Western Ukraine, might in the autumn of 1939 be regarded as one of the most interesting cities in the world. The scenes to be witnessed on its beautiful squares and boulevards were unforgettable. Rarely have the "two worlds" come into such close contact. Here we see a Dominican monk sitting on a bench in the park side by side with a Red Army man, who is telling a group of unemployed intellectuals about life in the Soviet Union. Outside the shops, speculators are running something in the nature of a "black bourse" and they glance with uneasiness at the "wandering meetings" as they pass by with cheer and song. In the high comfortable old-fashioned drozhkis, their drivers flourishing long whips, workers' representatives roll to the one-time magistrature or to some business conference.

Never has such excitement and enthusiasm reigned among the students of Lwow; never have there been such heated debates. The University authorities are daily inundated with letters. The news that henceforth all education would be free had spread like wildfire through the population. Workers' children now want to be doctors or chemists. Even from the estates of the former landed nobility peasants come into Lwow to arrange for the education of their children. Two thousand applications were received in one week for 200 free places in the medical faculty. Volunteer student helpers talk themselves hoarse, explaining that a regular network of educational establishments will soon be instituted all over Western Ukraine and dozens of new professions thrown open. The progressive professors and active students give the utmost assistance to the Bolsheviks in their work of development understanding is reached between them at the very first word.

Soviets Restored Noted Scholar

In the subdued light of the rector's office an unaccustomed animation prevails. The door, on which the sign, "His Magnificence, the Rector," still hangs, keeps opening and shutting. These are the reception hours of the new Rector, Marchenko, a Kiev historian. Professor Parnas, a world-famed physiologist has come to ask for aid for his assistants who have been living on a starvation pittance; his laboratory has also been suffering from lack of funds and is unable to prosecute valuable experiments for want of the necessary equipment.

"You will get all the funds you require," the Rector assures him. "Submit your estimates for the equipment of new laboratories. You will not only have laboratories, but a regular research institute. The main thing is that you should continue to work for the advancement of science."

Professor Parnas leaves, perceptibly moved by the cordial reception. The Polish government had turned the University of Lwow into a center of reaction and obscurantism. Whoever did not submit to this atmosphere was hounded and driven out of the university. One of the first measures of the new authorities was to reinstall Professor Studinsky, a noted Ukrainian scholar, an event that was greeted by the intellectual society of Lwow with unanimous enthusiasm.

Old man Stefan is a well known figure in Lwow. He has been the University beadle for about 30 years.

Writers, Artists At Spring Frolic

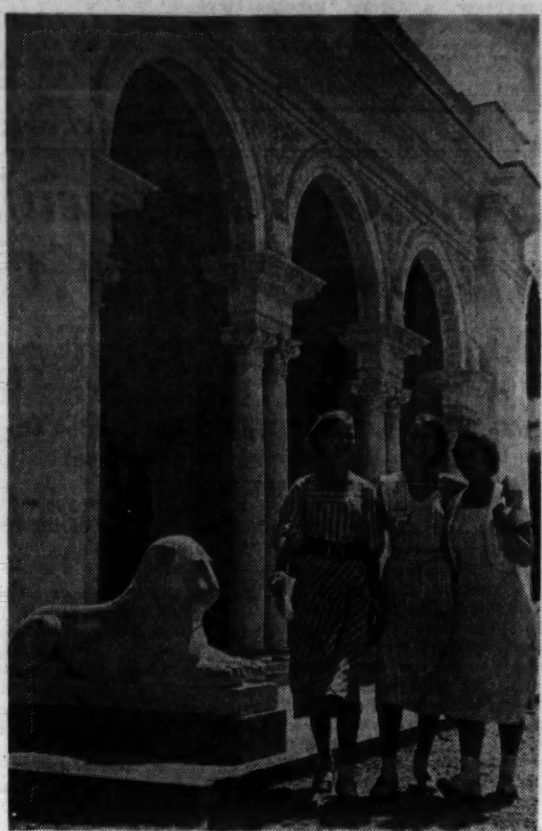
Benjamin Appel, author of "The Brain Guy," "Powerhouse" and the forthcoming book "The People Talk!" to be issued by Dutton in May, will be among the writers who will attend the Artists and Writers Spring Frolic to be held this Saturday evening at the Hotel Monterey, 94th St. and Broadway. Woody, the "vokie" balladeer to whom Mike Gold penned an eloquent tribute in the Sunday Worker, will be guest of honor and sing his latest songs of hard times to the accompaniment of his "gitar."

In addition to Appel, those who have indicated their intention of attending the Frolic include such noted artists as Hugo Gellert, Fred Ellis, Louis Lowmick and Del. Minna Harkay, outstanding sculptor. Myra Page, novelist, Joseph North, Ben Field and numerous others.

A feature of the affair will be a series of new skits by Bunin's puppets. Music for dancing will be provided by the Swingeres.

AT RKO, 14TH ST.

The RKO Jefferson on 14th Street is now showing through Sunday, "The Shop Around the Corner" with Margaret Sullivan and James Stewart. Also "Geronimo" with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew.



Happy students like these girls at Moscow State University now attend classes in the democratized University of Lwow. The above photograph was taken at Stalin sanatorium, Livadiya, in the Crimea, the rest home for Moscow students. Livadiya—prior to the Revolution—was the private preserve of the Tsar and his family.

He has the exterior of a retired actor, with a carefully tended chevelure, but his eyes always bore the look of an unintelligent and dumb servitor. Long years of slavish submission seemed to have turned the old man into a soulless automaton. "Permit me, sir," "If you please, sir," "At your service, sir," seemed to be the only words he was capable of uttering. As he wandered through the corridors he would bow in profound respect to every passing professor, assistant or priest. He was never honored with a word, commands were given to

him by a gesture or wave of the hand. Nobody gave a thought to this silent and seemingly decrepit old man.

When the Red Army marched into Lwow, old Stefan seemed to fall into a reverie. Then something extraordinary happened: in the midst of the group of professors and students standing in the University hall heatedly discussing the advent of the Red Army, the old beadle was to be seen listening attentively. One of the former authorities was displeased with this and scolded the old man in offensive tones. Stefan

## Stalin and the Arts

"When Stalin began his studies of Marxism, he was at the same time interested in natural science and general literature. He was already acquainted with the best works of Russian, Georgian and foreign literature. He had read Shakespeare, Schiller and Tolstoy, and knew his Chernyshevsky, Pisarev, Dobrolyubov, Belinsky, Rustaveli and Chavchavadze. He was attracted by the history of culture and general history and studied geology and chemistry. He made full use of the students' library at the seminary and, in addition, subscribed to the public library in Tiflis. He was already acquainted with Plekhanov's works, and with the first printed writings of Lenin that fell into his hands. In 1895, verses by Stalin were published under the pseudonym 'Sosselo' in four issues of the Georgian magazine 'Iberia.' The verses reveal considerable poetical talent and a true lyrical feeling. The social motive was already clearly marked. One of the poems expressed the firm conviction that the day would come when the humble and oppressed would rise and break their chains."

(Yaroslavsky, "A Short Biography of Stalin")

## New Theatre Players to Tour 20 Cities

I. W. O. Lodges Will Sponsor 'Awake and Swing'

The International Workers Order, in association with the New Theatre League, will present "Awake and Swing," a combination play of dramatic moments, songs and dances given in the vaudeville-review manner.

The New Theatre players will tour over 20 cities in which the I. W. O. has lodges.

The skit songs and monologues are the high spots of the New Theatre League's wide repertoire and are woven into an hour and a half of theatre which will find favor with the most exacting type of audience.

The dramatic highlight of the show are scenes from "Black Pit," by Albert Maltz, which was a hit in New York City several seasons back. It is the story of a coal camp and the struggle of organizing a union.

"Abe Lincoln" and "Horace Greeley" are two songs which have swept the country. The music is by Earl Robinson who recently gained national fame for his "Ballad for Americans," and the lyrics are by Al Hayes and Jack Shapiro.

"The Yanks Are Not Coming," the pamphlet by Mike Quin which is known from coast to coast and is on the lips of almost all Americans, will be dramatized in an anti-war monologue which will contrast greatly with "You Can't Live on Love," a new song of social significance which promises to become very popular.

Network of Schools Brings Joy to Western Ukraine

listened to the rebuke in respectful silence, but suddenly he lifted his head and said: "From this moment on I am a human being, and I would request you not to forget it. I will allow nobody to insult me."

Now he is escorting us through the University building, stopping now and again to remark: "Auditorium . . . priests' common room . . . proctor's office . . . Copernicus Hall . . . major auditorium." Lectures are proceeding in all the faculties, including the theological, where a priest is holding forth on divine inspiration, on the invisible matter of the spirit, the value of scholasticism. Father Kavec is conducting a seminar on the mysticism of the Cabbala.

In one of the rooms, on the door of which hangs the almost Soviet signboard — "Faculty Editorial Board" — lies a number of the "Theological Magazine" ready for printing. A pale, lean student shows us over the library, now and then glancing at us with embarrassed curiosity. At parting, he hesitatingly remarks: "Permit me to ask your opinion. I know that our faculty is about to be closed, because the church is being disestablished. But our professors and assistants might be useful in other faculties. They are prominent scholars. I doubt whether such experts are to be found in Moscow in many branches of knowledge."

"Which, for example?"

"Well, let us say, the medieval art of detecting witches, or in the history of the demonic sect."

At this, the old beadle, who had been listening in silence, suddenly intervened: "Pardon me, sir, that is all nonsense. Our students have no need of that stuff."

New Spirit Now Reigns

Every now and again a ghost of the old university days appears among the animated body of students. The morning, for instance, a lanky, coarse-faced student appeared in the auditorium—one of the founders of the "Days without aliens." On such days no students of "non Polish origin" were allowed into the University. Last June a Jewess by the name of P. wanted to attend a lecture on one of these days. She was stopped at the gate and forcibly driven away. Anxious not to miss an important lecture, she made her way through the cellars and the boiler room and thus reached the upper floor. There she was noticed by a couple of "pure-blooded" students, who roughly seized the girl and flung her down a flight of stairs. She received serious injuries and lay in the Lwow hospital until the arrival of the Red Army. Now she has been sent to a sanatorium, to return to her studies after convalescence.

A new spirit now reigns in the Lwow University which is working to convert it into a centre of learning worthy of its old traditions.

NEW FILM AT RIVOLI

"French Without Tears," Paramount's farce comedy which was produced from the stage play of the same name, which enjoyed a most successful run on both the London and New York stage, will open at the Rivoli Theatre on Saturday, April 27. For the direction of this picture, Paramount chose Anthony Asquith because of the brilliant results he achieved in the direction of last season's prize winner, Shaw's "Pygmalion."

Paul Green's historical drama

"The Lost Colony" will open its fourth summer season at the Waterside Theatre in Manteo, N. C., June 29th and run through Sept. 2nd.

The announcement was made following a conference of Roanoke Island officials, Author Green and Samuel Seldon, director of "The Lost Colony." It was decided at the meeting that henceforth the drama will be produced every summer.

Originally presented in connection with the 350th anniversary of the founding of the first English colonies in the New World and the birth of Virginia Dare—the first English child on America soil—"The Lost Colony" has since been seen by more than a quarter million spectators.

THE STAGE

"Acting to be thankful for."—WINCHELL

HEAVENLY EXPRESS

A Comedy Fantasy by ALBERT BEIN with JOHN ALINE HARRY GARFIELD MACMURDO CARREY NATIONAL THEATRE, 41 St. W. at E. 72-8-5250 Evgs. 8:40-11:30-12:30. Mats. Wed.-Sat. 2:40

"Palates with life and fury."—Watts, Her. Trib. The New Living Newspaper Play

MEDICINE SHOW

Evgs. & Wed. 5:50 to 11:00 Sat. Evgs. & Sat. Mats. 5:50 to 11:00 to 12:30 NEW YORKER THEATRE, 1414 St. W. at E. 8-2-8745 Evgs. 8:40-11:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Clr. 6-2787

"Definitely worth seeing."—a constant source of high amusement.—Daily Worker

THE MALE ANIMAL

By James Thurber and Elliott Nugent with ELLIOTT NUGENT COURT THEATRE, 14 St. W. at E. 8-2-8745 Evgs. 8:40-11:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

## U.S. Radio Committee Now Faces Destruction

By Eric Munx

With the fiscal year coming to a close on June 30, the House Appropriation Committee takes up the task of allotting the expenditures for the next year. Last year, this Committee, dominated by a small clique of reactionaries led by Representative Woodrum of Virginia ruthlessly perpetrated

outrageous crimes against the welfare of the American people. Parading under the false banner of economy which called for drastic cuts in WPA and other beneficial agencies while appropriating huge sums for armaments, this clique of Congressmen in their mad haste to wipe out anything for the betterment of the country, killed among other departments of the WPA the Federal Theatre, a part of which was the Federal Radio Theatre one of the finest sections of the project. We need not go into the splendid work of that excellent group of actors, directors and writers. Their achievements are history—history which all the Woodrums and the rest of that stupid mob cannot destroy.

This year, another important service to the American people is being seriously threatened. The Radio Committee of the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior is to be eliminated. Another example of callous disregard of the needs and desires of the American radio audience. If this cut is to be stopped, action must be immediate. One of our readers has obtained one hundred and fifty signatures to a petition condemning the destruction of this most useful agency. We urge clubs and organizations to do likewise.

This evening at 10:15 the Columbia Workshop presents Archibald MacLeish's Poetic Drama, "America Was Promised." Mr. MacLeish will make a few explanatory remarks preceding the presentation.

Just a tip—in tuning our dial last Friday at 5:30 we were most pleasantly surprised to catch a portion of a piano recital given by a young man from Oklahoma who has just come to New York to seek fame and fortune as a concert artist. We were so interested in his playing that we did a little investigation. We learn that Malcolm Coney, who performed so brilliantly, will give his debut recital next Friday evening, April 26 at Steinway Hall. Those of us who were fortunate enough to hear him last week will, no doubt, be glad to pay personal tribute to so fine an artist.

## Stage Notes

Will Geer is a busy man. Right now, when he's not eating turkeys on the stage of the Forrest Theatre six nights and two matinees a week as the third begrimed Jeeter Lester in the perpetual career of "Tobacco Road," he's acting as consulting director for the American Student Union's second annual "Pens and Pencils of 1940," which will be presented May 17, 18, and 19 at the Pauline Edwards Theatre.

He heartily agrees with the idea behind the show, that students can enjoy themselves and think of world affairs at the same time.

"A show like Pens and Pencils of 1940," he said, "is worth more than a hundred speeches."

The all-student production, now in rehearsal will lampoon foreign affairs as well as local events with a liberal sprinkling of fast-moving skits and music from the pens of such lyricists as Earl Robinson, who wrote the music for "Ballad for Americans." Harold I. Rome of "Pins and Needles," Aaron and Stratton, authors of "Mama" and "The Horse with a Union Label," both of which will be in "Pens and Pencils of 1940," and Sam Locke, who wrote several of the sketches for "Straw Hat Revue."

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"Definitely worth seeing."—a constant source of high amusement.—Daily Worker

THE MALE ANIMAL

By James Thurber and Elliott Nugent with ELLIOTT NUGENT COURT THEATRE, 14 St. W. at E. 8-2-8745 Evgs. 8:40-11:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

## Woody Declares Hot Air Raids Also Dangerous

Hot Air Raids is dam near as dangerous as the other kind. In fact they can cut down your groceries, blow down your relief, tear down your house, blow you and your family out onto the road, and that's — that's about all one bum can do. I hate bums and I hate Air Raids, but as I seem to be doing some plain and fancy hating in this article, I'll state that I hate Hot Air just as bad as hot gun powder, or hot lead and hot pistols—because, here's the way it is, you see . . . you can see a feller a comin' at you with Tanks, and guns, and airplanes, and stuff like that, but—well, you can even see a outlaw a comin' at a banker with a 6-Gun—but those people are upright and honest brave and bailing, compared to the lowdown, low-life, sneaky, cowardly, yellow bellied Hot Air Raiders that rob you with words and rape you with promises, and skin you with lies, and strip you with loans, interest, and mortgages. This article is hotter'n a pistol. A feller asked me if there was anything hotter'n a pistol, and I said yes, a depot stove.

—WOODY.

## Music Notes

Arturo Toscanini will bring to a close his regular series of Saturday night radio concerts for the current season on Saturday, Apr. 27, at 10:00 P. M., EST, over the NBC-Blue Network. The concert will be Maestro Toscanini's fifteenth broadcast of the season with the NBC Symphony Orchestra.

For his April 27 concert, Maestro Toscanini has chosen Jan Sibelius' Symphony No. 4, in A Minor. Also to be heard are the suite, "Aus Holberg's Zeit," by Edvard Grieg, Cesar Franck's "Les Eolides," and Maurice Ravel's "Chorégraphie" poem for orchestra, "La Valse."

Following completion of his New York appearances, Maestro Toscanini and the NBC Symphony will sail on May 31 for an extended concert tour of South America. The orchestra will present a total of sixteen concerts in Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.

The opening concert of the tour will take place on June 12, in Rio de Janeiro, scene of Toscanini's debut as a conductor fifty-four years ago. On July 10 the orchestra will return to Rio for the concluding appearance of the tour.

Following is the complete NBC Symphony program for Saturday, Apr. 27:

Suite, "Aus Holberg's Zeit" Grieg

Symphony No. 4, in Minor Sibelius

"Les Eolides" . . . . . Franck

"La Valse" . . . . . Ravel

Talk on Photography

T. J. Maloney, Editor of "U. S. Camera Magazine" and "U. S. Camera Annual," will talk on "U. S. Camera and American Photography" at the regular membership meeting of the Photo League, 31 East 21st Street, Friday, April 26th at 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENT

MADISON SQ. GARDEN TWICE DAILY NOW

2:15 & 8:15 P. M. NOW

RINGLING BROS. AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS

Presenting for the FIRST TIME ON EARTH—The MAX WELSH Spectacular Spectacular "The Return of MARCO POLO" Mighty Multitude of Tremendous New Sensations Never Before on This Continent including ALFRED COURT and his THREE GREAT MIXED GROUPS of the WORLD'S MOST DANGEROUS PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS

Incomparable Display of Super HorsemanSHIP GARGANTUA The Great, Famous Giant Girdling 10,000 MARVELS—500 Fearless Performers—100 Clowns—50 Elephants—1000 Menagerie Animals—Great New Congress of FREAKS Tickets Admitting to everything (incl. Seats) \$1.00 to \$3.50. Plus Tax. Children Under 12 Half Price Every Afternoon Except Saturday Tickets at Garden, Macy's & Agencies

MOTION PICTURES

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John GARFIELD - Pat O'BRIEN in "CASTLE ON THE HUDSON"

Plus: MAE WEST - W. C. FIELDS in "MY LITTLE CHICKADEE"

JEFFERSON

Today Thru Sunday

James STEWART-Margaret SULLIVAN in "THE SHOP AROUND THE CORNER"

Plus: Preston FOSTER - Ellen DREW in "GERONIMO"

Mon. Only: "Racket Busters"-G. Brent



# On The Score Board

**Swell Article on Jim Crow in CCNY Paper**

By Lester Rodney

The following article by Eugene Boyo entitled "Why Jim Crow in Baseball" appeared this week in the "Ticker", student publication at CCNY. It is an interesting example of the way the colleges in the metropolitan area are taking up the campaign for full democracy in our National Pastime. A committee of 13 college sports editors has been formed to co-operate with the Trade Union Athletic Association and other organizations united in the last growing Committee to End Jim Crow in Baseball.

By Eugene Boyo

Last Tuesday, the bright lights of publicity cast their rays upon the inaugural of the baseball season, and in this glare organized baseball cast a long grotesque shadow. For while the Fellers and the Goodmans were being acclaimed for their opening day feats, players as great as the aforementioned were lost in the shadow, lost because they are not permitted to participate in our national pastime. These are the Negro ball players who are barred from the Great American Game by the narrow minded, bigoted, fearful, attitude of club owners.

The reasons for Jim Crowism in our diamond game are obscure. Perhaps the club owners fear an unfavorable reaction by the public. Perhaps they imagine that dissension would result as a result of Whites and Negroes playing side by side on equal terms. Perhaps they are loathe to admit that Negroes make as good if not better ball players than the whites. Whatever the reasons are, the fact is that there remains a barrier which no Negro has ever surmounted.

Back in the early 1920's, a Negro almost made the grade. He was a class second baseman by the name of Grant. John McGraw was so impressed by his skill around the mid sack that he took him down to Cuba and brought him back as a full blooded Cuban. Unfortunately some of Grant's friends came to meet him at the station when the Giants travelled to Chicago and the colored boy's true race became known. That finished Grant as a major leaguer.

Today there are a number of Negroes who play a brand of ball good enough to land them on any major league team. There is Josh Gibson, the great catcher, who consistently hits more than sixty homers a year. When John played in the Yankee Stadium last year he hit two balls over the left field wall, which is four hundred and sixty from home plate and about a story and a half in height. The only men ever to hit ONE ball over this wall, in the history of the stadium, are "Babe" Ruth and Charley Keller.

Another great Negro ball player, who has been knocking around the

Negro league for eight years is that top notch pitcher Satchel Paige. When "Dizzy" Dean saw Satchel pitch, three years ago he wistfully remarked, "Gee, I wish I could pitch as smoothly as that fellow." This outstanding Negro has hurled his heart out, and would mean the pennant to any one of six National League teams. Recently, Satchel organized his own team and challenged the winners of the World Series for a \$10,000 pot, winner take all. His challenge never was answered.

There are some other outstanding Negro diamond men. Willie Wells and Dick Seids are a great keystone combination, rated as highly as Crossett and Gordon by experts. Ray Danbridge, a peppery third baseman astounded Chuck Dessen who called him the "damndest third baseman I've ever seen." And many others who would turn mediocre outfits into great aggregations.

The club owners by their unfair action in refusing to sign Negro ball players are hurting only themselves. They are allowing some of the finest diamond talent to slip through their fingers because of an outdated prejudice. The fear of dissension on a ball club is groundless, since the majority of athletes have a healthy respect for the Negro. For every Ben Chapman on a team, there are ten others who would welcome a colored great who might pace them into a world series and the corresponding extra money.

The baseball fans of the city must make the owners realize that the days of Jim Crowism in baseball are over. They must impress on Larry MacPhail, Horace Stoneham, and Ed Barrow that they wish to see the best available talent, be it talent white or colored. If one major league team takes the initial step the ban will be off. Let's bring Americanism to the Great American Pastime!

**EARL BROWDER, WILLIAM WEINER  
MAX STEINBERG, PAUL NOVICK**

will speak at the

**18th ANNIVERSARY OF THE MORNING FREIHEIT**

**MADISON SQ. GARDEN SATURDAY MAY 11.**

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**DAILY WORKER**  
50 East 13th Street New York, N. Y.

# DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1940

EXTRA!

(By United Press)

Joe Jacobs, manager of Tony Galento and one of the outstanding characters in the boxing game, died suddenly last night in a doctor's office in Manhattan.

## Boxing Comes Back to Life

**Big Cards on Way—Junior vs. Armstrong Tomorrow**

Boxing comes out of its annual spring lull with a boom next month when a barrage of fireworks gets the big league fight circuit back in swing.

Madison Square Garden reopens for boxing a week from tomorrow night with Nathan Mann and Buddy Baer paired in a twelve-round heavyweight scrap.

That's not exactly big league but the following week's main event is with Lou Ambers defending his lightweight title against slugging Lew Jenkins. Ambers tunes up for the big scrap by taking on slick Normant Quarles in a non-title eight at Charleston, W. Va., tonight.

Next on the card will be the first of a series of summer Thursday night programs. Al Davis, strangely back in the good graces of the boxing commission, fights Tony Martellano, scrappy Italian lightweight, in a ten-rounder that should be a sizzler. Sensational young Steve Belloise fights rugged Vic Delicourt in another ten on the May 16 card.

Incidentally, Davis fights for the first time since that Ambers debacle when he takes on Philadelphia's Teddy Baldwin in Newark tonight. Martellano tops the hot St. Nick light card tomorrow night. Tony fights Irving Eldridge.

Paul Junior, fighter, promoter, and bartender, gets his big chance tomorrow night. Because Paul is fighting Henry Armstrong for the welter title and even though most fight fans aren't too excited about Junior's chances, Maine folks will tell you why the 30-year-old veteran of more than 300 bouts will become new champion.

Junior, likable French-born boxer whose real name is Paul Labbe, is less confident but predicts that he'll stay the limit and with a lot of luck may take Henry.

If Arturo Godoy doesn't get that first outdoor date with Joe Louis, the Chilean will return to South America for a coast-to-coast exhibition tour, according to his manager, Al Weil.

## Yanks Get Range with 4 Homers to Rout A's 9-4 Behind Ruffing

**Rolfe Connects Twice, Henrich and Gordon Once Each—Keller Joins Bombardment**

Chubby Dean didn't pitch for the Athletics yesterday and the Yankees had their first slugging spree of the season at the expense of four Philadelphia cousins.

Red Rolfe and Tommy Henrich led a smashing 13-hit attack that was spiced by four homers. Red hit two of them, one in the fifth with bases empty and the other in the seventh with one on. Henrich started the Yank scoring with a two-run in the second and tripled in the seventh. Joe Gordon accounted for the other which started the big seventh inning when the Yanks sewed up the game with five runs, to win, 9-4.

Meanwhile Red Ruffing breezed in pretty comfortably after spotting the A's a two-run lead in the first inning when Wally Moss homered with one on. Red allowed ten hits but registered his first win of the year just as he pleased.

Touted young Herman Besse bore the brunt of the savage attack, getting socked badly for five innings. It was curtains for Herman after Rolfe's homer, Charley Keller's triple, Gordon's single and two walks in the fifth.

But it didn't take the Yanks long to get to rookie Pat McLaughlin, who suffered most of the seventh inning mayhem which saw the Yanks collect their five runs on four hits: Gordon homer, Henrich tripled and came in on Dahlgren's double. Babe scored when Ruffing was safe on one of the four Athletic errors. Then Rolfe greeted Ed Heusser with his second homer of the afternoon.

Rolfe also came up with the fielding gem of the day in the ninth. With men on first and third, Dee Miles dropped a slow roller down the third-base line, Rolfe came in fast and slipped in the goo. Lying on his belly, he tossed a strike to Crossett at third to nab Bill Lillard, who was trying to make it all the way from first.

## Young's Homer Beats Phils, 5-2

**3-Run Sock in 8th Ist of Year for Giants—5-Hitter for Vandy**

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Rookie Babe Young put himself in solid as the regular Giant first baseman today by whacking out a three-run homer of Hugh Mulcahy in the eighth inning that broke a 2-2 tie and beat the Phils, 5-2.

Babe's clout, a tremendous wallop over Shibe Park's right field fence, was not only the first Giant homer of the season but gave Hy Vandenberg his initial win of the year.

Vandenberg boosted his stock as fourth starter by twirling a nifty five-hitter. If it wasn't for Herschel Martin, Vandy would have had a shutout. Martin hit two doubles, one in the fourth and the other in the sixth which counted for all of the Philly scoring.

The Giants got a gift of two runs in the fifth when Scharein made an error on Jurgas hot smash through short with bases loaded. Then after Frank Demaree walked and Mel Ott singled, Babe came up with the game's big wallop and put the Giants back in first division.

## SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia . . . 200 000 011-4 10 4  
NEW YORK . . . 020 020 50x-9 11 0  
Besse, McLaughlin (5), Huesser (7), Beckman (8) and Hayes, Wagner (8), Ruffing and Dickey.

Washington . . . 000 041 040-9 12 1  
Boston . . . 000 030 000-6 7 2  
Haynes, Hudson (5), Masterson (6), and Evans, Early (8), Grove, Hash (7), Heving (8), Ostermuller (8) and DeSauteles.

Detroit . . . 010 001 000-2 8 2  
Chicago . . . 000 000 010-1 5 0  
Bridges and Tebbetts; Rigney, Brown (9), and Tresh.

Cleveland . . . 111 000 030-6 12 3  
St. Louis . . . 000 000 130-4 12 0  
Milnar and Hensley; Kennedy, Bidwell (3), Mills (9) and Swift.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK . . . 000 020 030-5 7 0  
Philadelphia . . . 000 101 000-2 5 1  
Vandenberg and Dunning; Mulcahy and Warren.

Chicago . . . 500 020 002-9 10 1  
Pittsburgh . . . 200 010 001-4 11 2  
Lee and Todd; Butcher, Lanning (1), Sewell (6), Swigart (8) and Berres.

St. Louis at Cincinnati postponed—flooded field.

## Dodger Rally Beats Bees 8-6 for Year's Fourth Straight Win

**Dixie Walker's Pinch Single in 8th Tallies Winning Run—Cullenbine Clouts 3 Run Homer—Camilli Slugs Again**

It was four in a row for the first place Dodgers yesterday as they had a pitcher batted out of the box for the first time but came back to outslug the Boston Bees and win 8-6 before 10,480 enthusiastic fans at Ebbets Field.

It took a three run rally in the eighth inning with two down to do the trick as Leo Durocher almost emptied the bench of Brooklyn's rich reserve talent. The vital blow in the rally was Dixie Walker's pinch single with the bases full in his first appearance of the year.

Whit Wyatt, who opened the season with a shutout win, had very little yesterday. Hasset's double started the Bees off on top in the first but the Dodgers came back with four off Lefty Sullivan in their half. Gilbert, whose sensational stickwork has shelved the idea of alternating him with Koy against left-handers, opened fire with a single and after West pulled down Coscarart's bid for an extra base Vosmik and Camilli also singled around a Lavagetto strikeout. Dolph's blow sending in Gilbert. Roy Cullenbine, batting right-handed, then powdered the pill into the left field stands for his first home run of the year, making the score 4-1.

Hits by Miller, Sullivan and Cooney, plus an error by Reese on a low throw, counted for two Bees runs in the second. It took a fast double play started by Coscarart to end the frame.

They pushed ahead in the third on a single by West, walk to Cullenbine, wild throw by Gus Mancuso trying to pick a runner off, and two bagger by Ross, two crossing to make it 5-4. The Dodgers tried it in their half when Wyatt walked, went to third as Coscarart's savage single to left got pass Ross for an error and crossed on Vosmik's dribbling single down the third base line.

When Whit walked West and Cullenbine to start the fifth he was relieved by Tot Presnell. An error on a hunt by Mancuso filled the bases and a run crossed when Miller hit into a double play.

The score stayed at 6-5 favor the Bees till the last of the eighth. Newell Kimball made his pitching debut and got through three innings helped by a gorgeous catch

of a foul near the bullpen by Camilli with two on in the sixth, and a fine Cullenbine to Coscarart to Lavagetto relay to cut down Ross trying to stretch a double.

Bill Swift apparently had the situation under control for the Bees, but with two out in the eighth walked Vosmik and Lavagetto. Camilli drove a long single off the wall, his third hit, to score Koy, running for Vosmik, with the tying run. Dolph stole second and Cullenbine drew his third straight walk to fill the bases again. Dixie Walker then batted for Kimball and delivered the hit to left that scored two runs.

Van Mungo made his debut in the 9th and mowed the Bees down 1-2-3.

Phillie today in sleepy town. Hamlin is set to go.

## The Readers! Pick Dodgers, Giants!—And Try Writing

Dear Editor:

I pick the Giants to fight it out with the Reds with a pennant for the Jints in the end.

The Giants have the best balanced team in the National League. The pitching is their biggest asset, and the fielding and batting are good.

The Dodgers will finish some where between third and fifth place, because of their shaky pitching staff.

In the American League it will be a dogfight between the Yanks and Red Sox, with the Yanks pulling away in the end.

LOUIS PADGUG, Brooklyn.

Sport Editor,

Following are bits combed from the big league box scores to date. If you think it interesting enough to team up with the rest of the interesting "Daily" sports page, you're welcome.

The Giants played at three official openings. Their home opening at the Polo Grounds, their scheduled road opening at Ebbets Field and the deferred opening at Philadelphia which the Bees were

cheated out of by rain.

Three teams won their first two games by shutouts: Brooklyn over the Bees and Giants; the Red Sox over the Senators, twice; and Cleveland over the White Sox and Tigers.

When Knott went in to pitch relief for the White Sox one day last week it made four players whose names began with the letter K bat in succession. Knott was followed by Kennedy, Kubel and Kreierich.

Eaves, rookie pitcher for the White Sox, pitched against Detroit on April 22 allowing 12 bases on balls and 7 hits in 7 and 2-3 innings, but the Tigers could only score 4 runs during that time.

Higbe of the Phillies pitched his team's first two games of the current season.

Yours truly,

H. G.

Merteron, New Jersey.

Sports Editor

Daily Worker

Here are my picks on the winners.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1. Yankee — best team never; 2.

Red Sox—Terrific power and better pitching; 3. Indians—Bobby Feller's pitching and better 2nd base combination; 4. Tigers—Greenberg and Koy power to put them in first division; 5. White Sox—Good pitching; 6. Senators—Leonard's pitching; 7. A's—Better pitching, hitting and a younger team; 8. Browns—Plenty of power but no pitcher.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1. Dodgers — Better hitting and outfield; 2. Reds — No better than last year and maybe worse; 3. Cards—Good hit, no good infield; 4. Pirates — Good pitching, better outfield and Frisch's pep; 5. Cubs—Ewer and pretty good pitching but dissension on club; 6. Giants—Leaky infield and no pitching; 7. Bees—Good pitch and field, no hit; 8. Phils—No one but Aronovich, Higbe and Mulcahy.

Batting champions to be Miss with 360 in the National League and DiMaggio with 392 in American League. Derringer to win 28 in National, Feller and Ruffing to win 24 each in American. Brooklyn to win World's Series in six games.

H. GELLER.

—by del

## WHAT'S ON

**EATES:** What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (4 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

**DEADLINE:** Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

**Tonight**  
CELEBRATE 18th Anniversary of Young Communist League. Hear Rebecca Grecht, Phil Arrindell, Columbia Players. Admission 10c. Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. & So. Boulevard. Adm. Communist Party 510 A.D., YCL, East Bronx Division. 8:30 P.M.

**Tomorrow**  
SENDER GARLIN in repeat lecture on Richard Wright's "Native Son" at Progressive Forum, 430 Sixth Ave., Friday evening at 8:15. Subj. 35c. Adm. ANNA SOKOLOV and Group. Arno Tauney entertaining. Penthouse Studio, 430 Sixth Ave. This Friday Night. Refreshment, dancing, etc.  
SPRING PROLO and Dance. Stage and Radio entertainment. Midtown Music Hall, 840 7th Ave. (44th St.) Adm. Peckham Parkway Forum.

**SUNDAY, APRIL 28th**  
at 5:00 P.M.  
**BANQUET AND ENTERTAINMENT**  
44th Birthday of  
**Jose Diaz**  
Sec'y, C.F. of Spain  
**Earl Browder**  
Guest of Honor  
Entertainers:  
**CONSUELO MORENO**  
(The Soul of Spain)  
**CUBAN CASINO**  
300 WEST 45TH STREET  
Subscription \$1.25  
Auspices: Spanish Bureau, G. P. For Reservations call AL 4-3705  
Tickets at  
WORKERS BOOKSHOP, 50 E. 13th

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A Quiet Place for Rest  
Plenty of Fresh Food  
\$12.50 per week; \$2 per day  
West Shore Train — \$2.40 round trip

**Coming**

CLARENCE HATHAWAY Lecture Series on "The Imperialist Background of the Present War," speaks on Saturday, April 27, at 2:30 P.M. on "The Basic Issue," Irving Plaza, E. 15th St. & Irving Pl. Auspices: Workers School. Adm. 25c.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT OF the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra. Eugene Plotnikoff conducting. Soloist, Harry Dabrowski. Featuring Schubert's Fifth Symphony and Beethoven's Piano Concerto in C Minor. Town Hall, 43rd St., between Broadway and 6th Ave. Tickets 50c, \$1.00, at Freiheit office, 35 E. 12th St. and Box Office.

**ARTISTS & WRITERS Spring Frolic.** Celebrating Woody Bunin's puppet. Music by Swingers. This Saturday night, Hotel Monterey, 94th St. & Broadway. Adm. 10c.

**OUTSTANDING FILM EVENING!** Eisenstein's "Thunder Over Mexico." Also documentary masterpieces "The River" and "May Day." Auspices: Cultural Forum, 810 Locust St., Musical Fund Hall, Friday, April 27th. Showings at 6:15 P.M., 8:15 P.M. and 10:15 P.M. Single admission 37c. Subj. for four admission \$1.04.

**SEA BREAKER SEMINAR.** Classes begin this afternoon in Current Events and Introduction to Marxism. Tonight in Political Economy II and Marxism-Leninism I. You can still register. 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn.

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STOW THE HOT AIR, JUDGE--YOU'RE SO CROOKED YOU COULD GET A JOB AS A CORK-SCREW!

HEAR! HEAR! YOU TELL THE FAT FAKER WOT'S WOT!

HOW DARE YOU TALK THAT WAY TO ME WHO HOLDS THIS HIGH OFFICE BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE!!

ELECTED, EH? YOU COULD GET A JOB AS A TAXIDERMIST AFTER ALL THAT PRACTICE STUFFING BALLOT BOXES!

ARE YOU TRYING TO SAY I STOLE THE ELECTION? WHY--

—THAT'S A DIRTY LIE!!

I PAID SPOT CASH FOR IT!!!